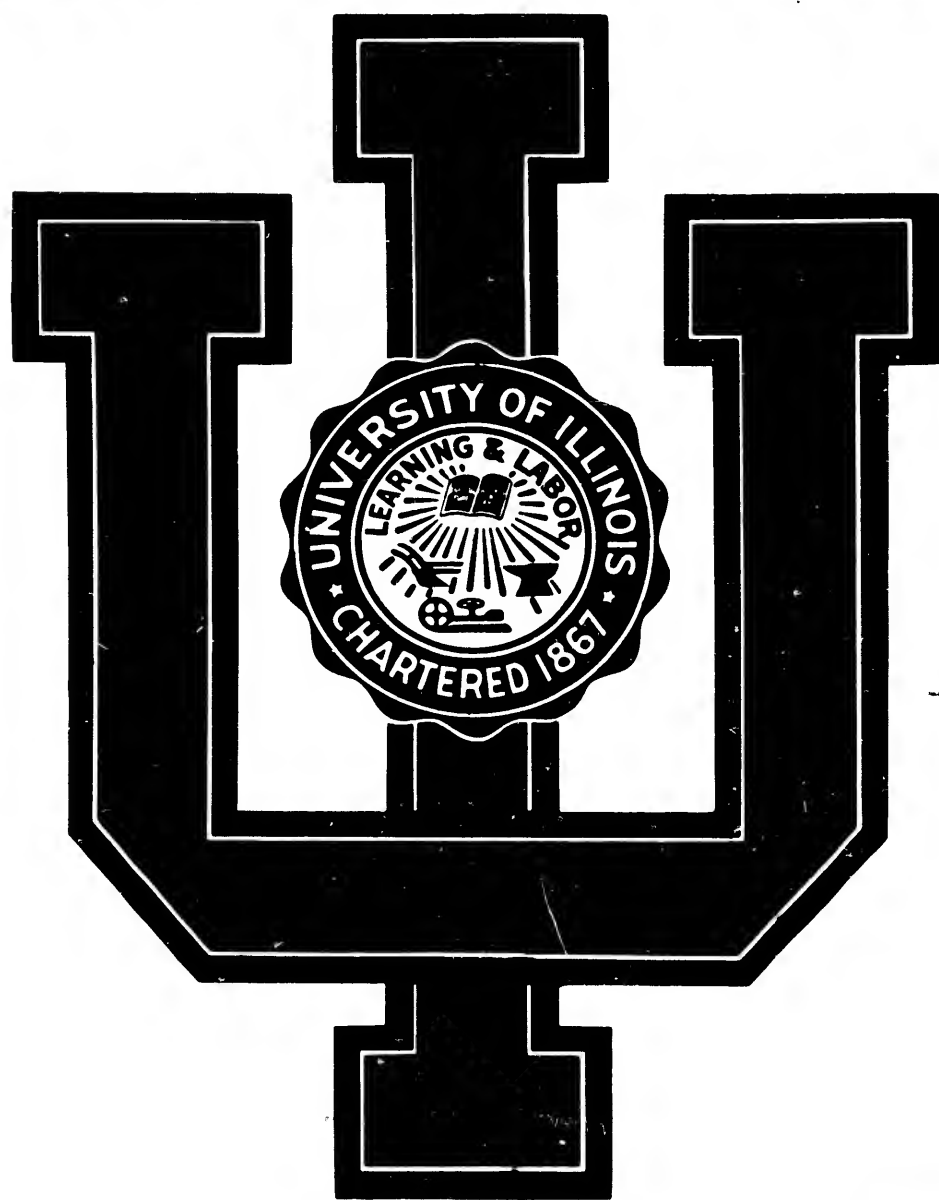


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FROM THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN.

STATEMENT,

Showing the monthly arrivals of Steamboats and Barges, for the year 1851.

	Arrivals of Steamboats and Barges	Arrivals of Flatboats and Barges	Turns of St. Louis & of Boat
January	64	3	14 129
February	173	0	37 241
March	400	29	81 319
April	319	15	79 505
May	312	16	71 825
June	334	20	72 984
July	218	3	43 114
August	276	0	51 779
September	259	3	54 111
October	274	1	53 218
November	412	13	82 990
December	168	3	34 756

Total . . . 3,299 a) 115 681 252

a) Of whom, 240 citizens is steam boats.

Goods arrived at St. Louis in 1850.		
Wheat, sacks,	181,428	927,374
Flour, barrels, per river,	101,433	28 241
Flour, barrels, per wagons,		32,352
Corn, sacks,	142,182	434,916
Oats, sacks,	129,75	548,711
B. r. y, sacks,	44,413	34,741
Pork, barrels,	113 10 9	101 751
Pork, tierces,		1,875
Salt, sacks,	283,540	5 1 2 0
Salt, barrels,	22,557	19 155
Hemp, bales,	45 227	60,262
Lead, pigs,	61 1 51	693 5 2
Tobacco, hogheads,	9, 64	9,555
Beef, barrels,	14,877	6 0 3
Beef, tierces,	3,121	2 58
Dry Hides,	63,506	91,224
Whisky, barrels,	28,71	25,153
Sugar, hogheads,	23,614	25,791
Sugar, barrels,	3 0 0	5 02
Sugar, boxes,	3,064	12,388
Coffee, sacks,	68,702	83,478
Molasses, barrels,	13,217	29,511
Lard, barrels,	64,615	61,555
Lard, tierces,	11,491	17,925
Lard, kegs,	15 513	14,519
Bacon, tierces,	2,19	7,087
Bacon, casks,	21,704	63,346
Bacon, barrels,	1,646	3 01
Bacon, boxes,	2,363	3,330
Bacon, pieces,		46,918
Bacon, pounds,		12,434
Bacon, hogshead hams,		2,59
Pork, Pork, sacks,		1,040
Pork, Pork, boxes,		106
Pork, Pork, pieces,		201,281
Pork, Pork, pounds,	12,889 360	1,481 747

MARINE DISASTERS ON THE WATERS OF THE WEST AND SOUTH, DURING 1850.

Below we give a partial list of the accidents which have occurred to steamers navigating the waters of the west and south during the year which has just closed. In hastily glancing through our files, we have no doubt overlooked many, but the list is formidable enough to arouse serious reflection upon the causes which lead to these dreadful casualties. We have selected the most important accidents only, passing over the minor ones altogether.

We see on the *St. Louis Republican* that the number of boats totally lost was 63, of which 33 were sunk, 21 burned, and 4 destroyed by explosion. The number of accidents is 117. Number of killed nearly 700, and of wounded probably half that number. The amount of capital destroyed by these accidents would no doubt exceed one million and a half of dollars.

CORRESPONDANCE.

London, Dec. 10th 185

Dear friends,

The incidents of the past month have been of a most exciting character: There has been so strange a succession of events, that one is extremely puzzled, not

at the paucity of material from which to form a letter, but on the contrary, from the diversity of choice, I shall however discard all the ordinary topics of ordinary times and come at once to the subject which engenders general attention at the present moment, I mean the party spirit of religious feeling consequent upon the introduction of the new Cardinal Bishop, Dr. Wiseman, into England.

The storm which burst forth with his appearance and address has by no means subsided; but on the contrary has rather increased; mobs still congregate; acts of violence are threatened and at times resorted to; the Pope is burnt in effigy; church doors are beset and obliged to be guarded by the police, in fact what with the the great increase of Catholic and acts of violence we appear as in popular writers of the day say, to have retrograded from Queen Victoria, Lord John Russell and Mr. Sumner, to Dick Turpin, Jerry Abershaw and the Pope.

The protestant pulpits ring with fulminations against popery; the Catholic party here return the attack with an ismayed hostility; and the press, recently in its no means backward with its polemical discussions of right doctrine and right political with the usual quality of press and cons.

The conflict of political partisanship is for a while hushed by the more stern and bubbling of religious foundation intolerance and fury.

But the Puseyite party of the established church, who, "like the cat in the adage let me wait upon I dare not?" and who have been a sort of link between Catholicism and its legitimate mother, contenting itself with lighting candles in the altar and other minor ceremonies of the Roman church, seems to have brought upon itself a more than ordinary share of annoyance from religious parties.

What the end of all this will be, is not very difficult to discern, the thinking portion of the religious world horrified, that the sublime sentiment of religion should be degraded and degraded by an unbelieved squabble for the greater share of the leaves and fishes, will retire in disgust from all parties, and increase of dissent will be the consequence.

Meanwhile the great *little* Lord John, who after all appears to have been at the bottom of this, and to have originated it by his soliloquy tampering with the Church of Rome, probably with a view to the pacification of Ireland, or rendering its priesthood more subservient to his views, has like a true Whig turned round and exonerated himself by throwing his new friends overboard exclaiming, that his incursions have been misunderstood and encircled upon, and so of course joins in with the one and cry of the strongest party.

The fact is that for some years past the Catholics and dissenters have been making great progress, and have increased large in numbers, and the sluggish indolence of the obese old lady, Mother Church has been suddenly galvanised into activity by the successes of her rivals, and she accordingly seizes the late incident to manifest her choleric indignation.

It is while the shepherds have been quarrelling how stands the case with the sheep, while rights have been so vehemently contended for, have duties been no less zealously performed? To answer this question, we have only to consult the statistics of crime and misery. A celebrated writer treating of the present subject writes thus: "What meanwhile, was the spiritual condition of the country thus overmired with folly and crime? We may obtain, perhaps, some approximate notion of it by the prison commitments of an important county for the twelve months immediately preceding. They exhibit eight hundred and thirty souls made amenable during that time to such laws as prevailed. One-third of these had never attended a place of any kind in which a form of divine

worship of any description prevailed. Scarcely one-half had ever learned to read. Seven hundred and fifty felon wretches among the number were found also to repeat the Lord's Prayer. But nearly four hundred of them possessed not the slightest notion of its meaning. Six hundred and twenty-two could repeat the Ave Maria (Godee), but of these more than one-sixth had no knowledge of the meaning, the words, or even the name of Christ. No one, at the same time, could recite the last surmise of those who know how the spiritual teachers of the day passed their time, and the souls in which alone they took interest. They had long abandoned every effort to enlighten the national beliefs or practical duties, for eager discuss of such questions as whether men or souls should be delivered from a snail, or candles lighted at the communion table; and at what period of the rite of baptism the babe was saved from sin's eternal penances; and whether Church could act independently of State, and if State had power to sit in judgment on Church; And while the garrison and the squorrell and the enemy were thundering at the gates.

It is pleasing however amidst the din of all this hostilities and unseemly strife, amidst the black horrors of thickening crime and wretchedness, to be able to record that the cause of Association and Communism is progressively tripping. The enemies are retreating, the matter of the age, seeking to discover happier realms like one who having hunched his back to stormy times, can cast his eyes about and there, thick in the stormy turbulence of a tempestuous sky, behold the clouds divide and from the ethereal blue mark one bright star whose lucid twinkling seems to smile upon the gloom around.

Yes, Communism is triumphing, nor is there any lack of weight and talent to champion its principles and encourage its practical operations; and though in the former part of this letter I have deprecated the proceeding of the religious body, yet Socialism can boast of several advocates belonging to church.

Communism or the associative idea no longer as some used to affirm, when alluding to Robert Owen, "the one idea of a solitary visionary" it has now won to its advocacy such names as Thomas Carlyle; Professor Norris of Kings College; George Dawson; the Reverends C. Kingsly, J. R. Larkin, Minter Morgan & who have come for, and as Christian Socialists.

No less than 12 or 13 Working Men's Associations have been formed in London, Manchester and other large towns. Co-operative stores are also in active and successful operation. And the Community of the Redemption Society, an account of whose progress you will find in the *Leader*, is gradually progressing. So you see we have a bright side as well as a dark one to show in moral statistics.

Yours &c.

L.....

OF THE LONDON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

At the same time that the enemies of all political reform, kings and their supporters, are exerting their utmost efforts to hinder the political world from emerging from the narrow and vicious circle in which it sluggishly rolls, the friends of industry and science are taking in hand the cause of progress, drawing humanity forward, and urging it onward in spite of opposition to the radiant horizon of a hopeful future.

It was an idea full of grandeur and beauty, one prolific with hopefulness, a social idea, an idea of the time which originated this universal exhibition, to which England is now inviting the industrious nations of the earth.

But was it necessary that we should awe so grand a project to the British Aristocracy,

and that the two great republics of France and America should be thus distanced.

It is true alas! the France, held in check by the reaction which governs it, is obliged to cheat to be dragged in the rear of other nations and for the time to content itself with applauding this glorious attempt.

But no matter, our thanks are none the less due to John Bull for having put in execution so grand an enterprise.

But alas! are we not all *Citizens of the World*, and is not progress, from whatever side it may come, still a benefit to humanity?

For this reason then we fraternally applaud with heart and hand the glorious initiative given by the children of Albion.

Hasten then, O France, Germany, Belgium, and Holland! hasten Americans from north and south! hasten ye of China Hindoo and Persia! hasten Christians, Mussulmen, Jews and Buddhists: from all points of the globe, hasten to the call of England!

Produce of all countries hasten and join in this prelude to the association of races and of peoples: for it is labor which shall regenerate the world.

The day will come, must come, and that day is not far distant, if we may believe the innumerable symptoms which announce it, when our globe will have a capital common to all nations of the earth, a capital into which will be crowded every useful production which the genius of man can create, one vast mart for the industry, art, and science of the world.

And you, coverings of the earth, whom division, discord and wars have blighted, to enable to uphold your dominion, let your wisper in your hearts: your doom is sealed.

Science, day by day, saps the foundations of your power; at the sound of its voice, barriers sink down, distance fades away, nations in hands, spite your coast-guards and gendarmery, your advance posts and cruizers.

Not long since railway communication enabled, in two days, the denizens of England, Germany and France to meet together in fraternity these three great nations whose ferocious hatred during many ages had reddened the battle fields of Europe with their blood.

The iron steed sped away with its lengthy train of joyous visitors has come to dispossess upon the very hearth of their ancient enemies, as on an altar of peace, the last vestiges of their mistrust, hatred, national prejudices; and these brave citizens of Paris, London and Marseilles whose battle-cries had formerly repulsed each other, were astonished to behold themselves, aching together in close proximity without hatred, rancor or insult and with difficulty imagined that their forefathers had slaughtered each other so long for the sole gratification of their masters.

But it is not now the citizens of Paris, and London merely who thus pay each other a neighborly visit: old oceans breadth itself is traversed for a pleasure trip in eight days the old and new worlds are united: and for less money than it formerly cost to traverse France, the inhabitants of old Europe can shake hands with the pioneers of young America.

A little longer and the land will be covered with railroads, and the sea with steamers, the telegraphic line will carry thought from pole to pole, and then, despite the opposition of kings and aristocracies, the nations of the earth will mingle together as one great family of HUMANITY.

(Pacific Democracy.)

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

OF FEBRUARY.

Our next Number will contain the commencement of the history of this Revolution, in which Mr. Cade was one of the principal actors.

SOCIAL PART.

1st CONSIDERATIONS ON COMMUNISM

Nature has loaded the human race with benefits. On one hand she has spread over the surface of the earth, and surrounded man with all the elements, and all the necessary productions for the satisfaction of his wants; while on the other hand she has endowed him with instinct, reason and intelligence, sufficient to guide him in the use of these elements and productions. She has had in view the happiness of humanity. Yet history has shown mankind to be almost always, and everywhere unhappy.

Man is naturally a social being, he is consequently sympathetic, affectionate, and good; yet in all ages and climes, does his story show us vices and crimes, oppression and tyranny, insurrection excited by despair, civil war, persecutions, massacres, sufferings and tortures.

Still man is in a high degree perfectible and consequently his progression is a law of nature and evil cannot be without remedy.

If evil had its origin in the vengeance of a jealous and unfeeling God, who would eternally punish an innocent posterity for the disobedience of one, whose guilt had been forced upon him by the temptation of an irresistible power, then must we indeed despair of a remedy, and resign ourselves to suffer.

But this vengeance and punishment is repugnant to all our ideas of justice and goodness: to divine love and perfection consequently we must seek elsewhere for the true cause of evil.

This cause we find to be in a vicious *social organization* resulting from the inexperience, ignorance and error of mankind in its infancy, and consequently we perceive the remedy to be in a *better social organization*: an organization founded on *opposite principles*.

Let us then, replace the old world by a new one: the reign of Satan or evil by the reign of God, or goodness; moral death by resurrection, regeneration, and life; darkness by light; habit an impediment by the experience of past ages, error by truth, ignorance by instruction and education; injustice by justice; domination and servitude by enlightenment and liberty; Aristocracy by democracy; monarchy by republicanism.

Let us substitute the wellbeing of all, for the excessive opulence of a privileged minority, who receives everything without labor, injuriously glutting itself with superfluous, while the mass which labors and produces all, has almost nothing wantily even in necessities, and suffering in need and misery.

Let us also substitute to religions mixed with superstitions, intolerance, and fanaticism, one of reason, which will induce men to love and aid each other.

Let us have but a social organization, in which the word *Society* will no longer be a falsehood and a mockery, but on the contrary a truth and reality, in which there shall neither be antagonism, nor rivalry, where man shall no longer be exploited by man, where the relationships of master, servant, menial, and workman, will be unrecognized; proletarianism and pauperism abolished, and indolence and overworked labor unknown.

Let us replace individual property, the source of all abuse, by social property, common and indivisible, which has not the objections of the former, and which is infinitely more conducive to the benefit of all.

Let us purify the institutions of marriage and family, by the suppression of marriage-portion, by the education of woman as well as that of man, and by leaving her free and unconstrained in the selection of a husband.

In a word, old society is based on selfishness, inequality and individualism: let the new be based on FRATERNITY, EQUALITY and LIBERTY, COMMUNISM or COMMUNITY.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE ICARIAN COMMUNITY

This doctrine may be summed up in a few words, nay in a single one FRATERNITY from the practice of which all imaginable perfections ought to result.

The Iranian Society is a Society or Association based upon Fraternity, so that it takes the character of a veritable family.

The principal consequence of Fraternity is Equality, Liberty and Unity. Another of the principal consequences is the practice of that double philosophical maxim: Do not to others, what thou wouldst not that others should do unto thee. Do unto others as thou wouldst that others should do unto thee. Our first precept is the Gospel. Love thy neighbor as thyself. Every thing is ordered in these precepts to the attainment of Fraternity. Consequently, Human Communism is Murdery in its first essence, philosophy in its subtle character, and the madness of religious for the Character of the Italians as we all show is simply Christianity's primitive poverty.

We will even admit, as will be and be in soon, that it is evidently the future destiny of humanity.

Communism is Christianity.

The following article is an extract of the work of
 1. Adolf, with heretofore published by the

We have now seen and the preceding portion of this work demonstrates that the whole of the Doctrine of Jesus Christ may be summed up in these words: the Reign of God on Earth; God with him.

Perfection, Infinity, Omnipotence, Justice and Goodness; God is with him, is Father and love, the Father of all men, loving the whole of mankind as the best and wisest of fathers loves his children, a Father expecting his children to have mutual love one for the other, considering that to be the best proof of that love towards the Father, and with him all men are regarded as *brothers* and *equals* and form but one single family.

The *Reign or Kingdom of God* is then according to Christ, the Reign of Perfect Omnipotence, Justice, Goodness, Fairness and consequently of *Equality, Liberty, Unity and Community* (it is Communism (or the general, social and common interest) replacing *Individualism* (or individual, personal, selfish and exclusive interest).

It is without doubt a fact manifestly evident, that with the Apostles the first Christianity and the Fathers of the Church CHRISTIANITY WAS PAGANISM.

And it is an undoubted and indisputable fact that all of the *Lacertæ* among the Jews—the *Kings Lacertus*, *Agas* and *Chechem* in Syria, *Cypharox* in Italy, *Sacer* in Asia, *Pla* in Greece and the *Aposlex*, the *fin* Christians and the *ruthers* of the *Church* are all COMMUNIST.

Jesus Christ was a Communist.

We affirm, according to Jesus-Christ, the Apostles and the Fathers of the Church, that Christianity cannot exist except in a communist state of society, that nobody can truly call himself a Christian if he is not a Communist and that Communism is nothing more than true Christianity.

For we have only to compare Communism with each of the preceding chapters and paragraphs and we shall be convinced of the identity of both *Doctrines* and both *existences* and of the identity of *Community* and the *Kingdom of God* as concerns social organization.

Thus adopting God in his perfection and omnipotence as our model, and endeavouring to imitate him in his Justice, Goodness and paternal love, Community will be perfection in its social organization, and will increasingly tend to develop human perfectibility, in constantly and progressively approaching perfection, at the same time it

will be omnipotent on Earth, because it will unite and concentrate in itself every power, all means, all resources, every description of wealth, all labor, every capacity, all intelligences and all experiments it will develop without limit the human faculties by means of the best possible education, and will aid to the power of man the indefinite power of science, and much more.

Community will be an immoderate craving
Justice and Goodness; for like the wisest and
tenderest of Mothers it will have no other
end in view than the perfection and hap-
piness of its children; and every young
child's affection and care, and extreme dis-
preference except for the weak and un-
lucky. As in the Kingdom of God, Fraternity is
the basis of Community, so may he said
to be the whole of the law in the one as in
the other.

Equality and Liberty are in Communism, as in Christianity, the inseparable consequences of Fraternity.

We have seen that the Doctrine of Christ secures the highest degree of human Dignity and individuality to as great an extent as Christianity, and greater than any other political or social system. Communism will respect and guarantee to man his Dignity, an individuality, by the development of his intellect through education by liberating him to impetuosity, slavery and misery, by moralizing him and leading him from a selfish mission, by surrounding him everywhere with Epoules and Botheurs, by not rendering him accountable to Law, by not making part of himself, by securing for him an equal enjoyment of all the material conveniences of Nature and the ineffable delights of intellect, mind and affection.

We have seen that Christian society was a combination of *Unity, Order, Harmony, concord and Peace*; there is not one of these most estimable advantages that will not be found essential to Community; Community is association *par excellence*.

We fear of *Christian Republics of Democracy* of the sovereignty of the people : under no system will more Democracy exist than in Community, nor public, general, and kindly interest more predominant.

Shall we speak of the relations of family of wives and children, of the poor and of slaves.

In Community neither poor nor slaves will exist, for there as in the Kingdom of God all will be Brothers and Equals, united with mutual love, one for the other, to fulfillment of Natural and Divine Law.

Children, the hope of the Community will be treasured with a solicitude equal to that expressed by Christ, the protection and the peace of the Community, as of a mother, will be concentrated upon them from their conception and birth, by tenet and sacrament the parent, which bears them out by adorning the development of their intellectual, physical, mental and moral, by educating them and moulding into men, as men to become and such as may boast of bearing the image of the Creator.

But it is in relation to women and family that the analogy will be most perfect between Communism and Christianity! As society as Christianity and more so than any other social system Communism will maintain the sacred institution of Family, for it recognises as a principle, and *national family* all the citizens of one country, and includes in one grand *human family* all the nations and peoples of the earth. Equal with Christ and more than all other legislators, the Communism that we acknowledge, desires the institution of *Marriage* for it will assure to every young man and woman all the facilities for marrying and rearing their families, it will purify marriage state and cleanse it from all its vices, by removing from it every obstacle and by perfecting it through education and surrounding it with all precautions necessary to guarantee happiness of the parties, the comfort of their families, and the maintenance of order in society at large.

Equal with Christ and more indeed than

and other reform, our Communism will de-
pend on the emancipation of woman, the reg-
ulation of her natural Rights, her Equality,
and her right to be Educated on our Commu-
nism above all demands justice for all
Woman, respect and filial love (as St. Paul
says) for the aged, and fraternal affection
for the young, tenderness and fraternal
attention for humble children in a greater
degree for their brothers; in short our
Communism will be that the fast duty of
the Community and of Mankind in general
shall be to secure the happiness of woman
in general and that a perfect marriage
should be considered as the surest means
of securing the happiness of woman,
and consequently that of man, society and
humanity.

In like manner, as the enemies of the
persecutors and pagans perverted everything,
accusing Christ and Christianity, his Ap-
ostles and Disciples of advocating the
abolition of marriage and establishing the
Communism of women, in like manner, as
the debauched Pagans accused the first
Christians with giving themselves up to
every description of debauchery and pro-
miscuity in their assemblies, and even of
sacrificing an infant in order to all drink its
blood in the same cup, so in like manner
does ignorance and calumny of the pre-
sent day accuse the advocates of Christiani-
ty of wishing to establish a *Communism*
of women; but even as the defender of
Christianity, Tertullian affirmed that the
Christians desired that nothing should be
sacred, in a higher degree than the pagans
their accusers, so do we answer those who
calumniate Communism in the present day
and repeat, that none of them can desire in
as high degree the institutions of marriage
and family as ourselves and our Christian
brethren, seeing that nobody is so much
as we advocate the reforms which render mar-
riage available to all, and secure its inviol-
ability.

If we compare Communism with Christianity in connection with Association and Propriety, we shall observe that though the first Christians, in the common mind, have formed some sort of Society, because their Association was not prohibited, they have not since the establishment of Christianity formed any society properly so called, and it is impossible to consider the Christians of the present day as forming an Association or a society in a legal sense. Communism of the present day is then only a Doctrine like Christianity, and not at all a Society in a legal sense of the word, and the Communists who are willing to keep within the limits of the law, have nothing better than that of the same opinion, the same belief, the same faith in fraternity, the same sentiment, the same desire and the same hope; it would then be absurd to accuse them of forming a Society, as to accuse the Christians of the same thing.

As regards the propagandism of Communism it is no less precise than that of Christianity. Like Jesus, his Apostles and the Fathers of the Church, the Communists address themselves to the faith, belief, conviction, public opinion and will of the nation alone: to bring about the adoption of their Doctrine; they desire to employ no other means than those of preaching, public speaking, writing, discussion, persuasion and conviction; convinced that nothing can resist public opinion and truth, and that the shortest and surest road is preaching and discussion; they desire to employ no violence in the recovery of their rights, and ask from all but the liberty of discussion, and the permission to enter into Communism when able profitably to do so.

It is desirable to compare Communism with Christianity with relations to *perfectionism and happiness*? We have seen, the prophets, Christ, the Apostles and the Fathers of the Church promising physical, intellectual and moral perfection and even a terrestrial paradise. Communism will realize this paradise and every possible perfection,

Like Christianity, Communism is of the purest morality; for it is precisely that of Christianity, it is impossible to point out a higher or even an equal.

It may be said even that Communism is a true Religion; for no Religion is more blinding or more in principle than the Doctrine of fraternal charity, or Fraternity.

The aim of every Religion should be to abolish all error and vice of every description, and to ensure the happiness of humanity; now what Religion can effect these wonders better than Communism?

We have seen that every genuine Christian must inevitably be a Communist, and reciprocally that all individuals imbued with the principles of Fraternity like Socrates and Plato, though existing anterior to Christ were really Christians, without being conscious of it or having the name.

All Communists who adopt thoroughly the Doctrine of Christ relative to Fraternity are necessarily Christians, and indeed more so than those who call themselves such without observing the commands of Christ.

May it not also be said that nothing is more essentially religious than Communism, for man being made happy by Communism cannot otherwise than be filled with gratitude and love for the Author of his felicity. And it is the duty of the Communist more than any other to love, invoke and administer Christ and his Doctrine.

It will be told us that Communism is impracticable, seeing that Christianity has failed to realise it! But we can also answer that Christianity likewise is impracticable seeing that so many complain that it has never been fully realised.

As Christ himself has promised the coming of the Reign of God or Communism, none of those who regard him as God can doubt its coming.

It is true that eighteen centuries have elapsed without completely establishing either Communism or Christianity; but then, as the Apostle remarks, an age is but a moment in the life time of Humanity.

Christianity has already effected thousands of things, before said to be impossible, and what remains to be done is less difficult than what has already been done; considering too that industrial progress has facilitated the establishment of Communism.

This delay he it is has had causes which it will not be impossible to avoid, when enlightened by the experience of the past.

THE HISTORY

OF

THE ICARIAN COLONY OR COMMUNITY,

I passed five years of exile in England, to which I was sentenced in 1834 for having spoken of Republicanism at the trial of, for having defended the proscribed Poles, and for having publicly predicted before Lord Palmerston, that his acts of bloody violence, in shooting and mowing down the people, were preparing his downfall. During this long period of exile I studied and adopted the system of Communism before advocated by a great number of philosophers both ancient and modern, and even by Jesus Christ himself and also by his Apostles, and, in order to formulate and organize this system, I wrote several works particularly the one known as the *Voyage en Italie*, or *Travels in Italy*, in imitation of the celebrated *More* formerly Lord Chancellor of England.

Upon returning to France in 1839 I published a journal (*Le Populaire*) and various other writings, particularly a work called *Le Vrai Christianisme*, True Christianity, support of, and in order to explain the Icarian Doctrine.

This doctrine of Fraternity, Equality and Liberty, won to it innumerable partisans both in France and in Europe.

But the monarchical governments, the

privileged aristocracies, the Pope, the Jesuits and the Catholic clergy, soon began to fight together for the purpose of smothering Icarian Communism at its birth.

And as I had adopted a legal and pacific programme, for the dissemination of the principles of the Icarian doctrine, which much exasperated the revolutionary parties, these latter, although democrats and republicans, joined with our other persecutors, so that after the revolution of February, the pretended democrats of the Provisional Government, engaged themselves with the reactionary parties for the purpose of persecuting the Communists, exciting the people against them and their chief enemies: *Down with the Communists! Death to Cabot!*

This league of persecutors, since 1847, inspired in me with the thought of proposing to the Icarians a system of emigration for America, upon a grand scale, there to found the Community of Icaria, in the wilds of Texas, near the Red river, and gradually to approach California.

If I had not been compelled or driven by persecution, it was my intention to have devoted several years to the organization of this emigration and in preparing and executing such individuals as would have encouraged its success; but persecution hourly increasing obliged me to hasten the preparations and departures.

Two first Advance-guards, together forming 10 men, set out the 3d of February and the 3d of June, for the purpose of selecting the land and of getting every thing ready for the parties who were to follow.

The commencement of their enterprises at first favourable, the whole of their efforts were attended with satisfaction and joy.

But their ardour and enthusiasm led them into imprudences, and to undergo excessive labours and fatigues during the hottest heat of June, July, August and September, so that nearly all were seized with fever, and 8 of them fell victims to fatigue and sickness.

Alarmed and discouraged beside by the reproaches of their brethren of France, and receiving no direct news, they, upon the testimony of an American paper, decided on retreating from the Texas frontiers to New Orleans, where 400 other Icarian emigrants, men, women and children successively arrived.

Upon the first news of this disaster I resolved to hasten to America. I accordingly left France for Liverpool December 12, 1848 with a view of thus reaching New Orleans in the least possible time by way of New York, braving the rigors of winter dangers, fatigues and even the cholera, to share the fate of my brethren.

Arrived at New Orleans I found them like the remains of an army in retreat, but I succeeded in rallying them and after several long explanations, in general assembly, I proposed to continue the undertaking, saving those who had no desire to follow us to return to France.

The majority courageously held out, and we gave more than 20,000 francs to the discouraged minority.

But the prejudice against Texas was so great that we were obliged to seek another spot; we made choice of Nauvoo, which favored us with a healthy climate, a fertile soil and great accommodation as regarded dwellings.

We arrived here on the 13th of March 1849 numbering 220 persons of both sexes and several children; among the number were to be found some aged and infirm, others were suffering from sickness; but we assuredly an example of courage and perseverance.

Every thing had to be organized and only every thing to be produced. — Accordingly we set about organizing seven workshops, and other necessary establishments, such as the bakery, kitchen, wash-house, hospital, dispensary, schools, gardens &c. &c.

We also commenced agricultural opera-

tions and we hired several farms, purchased the necessary implements, horses, cattle &c. At St. Louis we opened a store for the sale of shoes, clothing &c. manufactured by our tailors, shoemakers, and seamstresses, in order to have sent a hint that such articles as we required.

Some of our members however, for reasons not long to explain here, have separated from their brethren to return to France, or to live in individualism at Nauvoo or other parts of America.

New divisions, instigated perhaps by our enemies outside, have again put us to the trial, and for a time had the effect of putting the Community in a state of uncertainty.

But the Icarian Community is perhaps of all the others, of any number, the one which has most successfully resisted dissension; and our principle of Democracy and Fraternity is so powerful that its strength is equal to all obstacles.

After new and length explanations, a strong majority, firm and united, has just declared that it is more than ever resolved to sacrifice every thing, and to do all its power to ensure the success of the undertaking, for the sake of our humane and fraternal principles.

For myself, more confident and more resolute than ever, I shall go forward with them.

For us, it is as it were, the commencement of a new life; it is as if we had arrived at Nauvoo for the first time. — Up to the present time, I have been scarcely able to do any thing to bring us into notice and I have hitherto hesitated to publish a journal. I now however commence the publication of the *Popular Tribune*; I shall publish translations of my writings published in France. I shall commence objects, and shall put myself in communication with all the distinguished men of America, and claim the support their experience may give me.

I shall write to France to tell the Icarian there to come and join us; and to our friends in all ranks of society I say, Give us your support.

To all Societies and Communities in this land I say: Aid us and fraternize with us.

Do not hesitate to call on all the philanthropists of America, to all the generous hearts of this "land of the brave and the free" and to say to them, Aid us by your intelligence and your means: Aid us by your vigilance, guard of persevering and courageous volunteers, who are willing to sacrifice themselves in the carrying out of a new social system for the benefit of entire humanity.

CABET.

RESIDENTS OF THE ICARIAN COMMUNITY.

January 1th 1851.

Adults males	150
Young men between the ages of 15	
& 20 - - - - -	11
Adults females	81
Young females	5
Boys at the first school - - - - -	27
at the second - - - - -	4
Deaf & Dumb - - - - -	1
Girls at school - - - - -	33
Children from 2 to 5 years - - - - -	12
Infants - - - - -	19
	346

THE ICARIANS DESIRE TO LIVE IN FRATERNITY WITH ALL NATIONS.

The great principle of the Icarians being the fraternity of men and of people, it is of course their desire to live in fraternity with the Citizens of America, and particularly those of Nauvoo, who have generally manifested kindness and good nature towards us. Unfortunately we are not yet sufficiently acquainted with their language to be able to understand them or to make

ourselves understood, but we are studying English in order to have an opportunity of explaining our opinions and our sentiments. Twice already we have united with them, at the celebration of the national festival of American Independence; and as soon as we shall have the necessary accumulation, we shall do ourselves the pleasure of giving them an invitation to our assemblies, as also an opportunity of participating in the advantages of our schools.

THE HISTORY OF THE COMMUNITIES

and

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS IN AMERICA.

It is our intention, if we can procure the necessary materials to publish a history of all the Communities established in America. We, therefore, invite our friends, and above all the co-operative societies, that can give us any intelligence concerning these subjects, to forward the same to us as soon as possible, and to give us all the particulars, connected with their history, which may be interesting to us and to the public, to let us know what obstacles they have had to overcome, their misfortune and successes, both, their present situation.

Our newspaper will mention from what source the information has been derived. — If any publications of this kind is already in existence, we desire to be apprized of it.

We are extremely sorry that circumstances have prevented our publishing the journal in its full size: our intention was to have given 8 pages which, in future, will be the number it will contain. — In making this announcement, we beg at the same time that our readers will excuse all other imperfections which in our haste have been overlooked.

Administrator's Notice.

All persons having claims or demands against the Estate of John Mills dec. are hereby notified to present them to the County Court of Hancock County, Illinois, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 2nd Monday in March A. D. 1851 for an order to set on foot the real Estate of the said John Mills dec. as will be necessary to pay off the remaining debts against the said Estate.

When and where all persons interested can appear and show cause to the contrary, if any they have.

January 14th 1851.

Lawrence Ferguson Adminstr.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That the undersigned administrator of the Estate of John Mills dec. will make application to the County Court of Hancock County, Illinois, to be holden at Carthage, on the 2nd Monday in March A. D. 1851 for an order to set on foot the real Estate of the said John Mills dec. as will be necessary to pay off the remaining debts against the said Estate.

When and where all persons interested can appear and show cause to the contrary, if any they have.

January 14th 1851.

Lawrence Ferguson Adminstr. of John Mills dec.

IRWIN JONES & CO,

Are still on hand and doing business at their old stand on Mulholland street East of the Temple where they are issuing goods after their usual style, and are desirous of selling off as close as possible, for the coming Spring trade, will sell low for Cash.

The Highest price paid for Corn in Cash or goods at reduced price by

IRWIN JONES & CO.

POPULAR TRIBUNE

Journal of Reform and Social Reorganization,
ORGAN OF THE ICARIAN COMMUNITY,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF M. E. CARET,

FORMERLY AN ATTORNEY GENERAL AND DEPUTY OF FRANCE, AND NOW PRESIDENT OF THE ABOVE COMMUNITY.

THE POPULAR TRIBUNE
Will be published every Thursday.
TERMS \$1 50 PER ANNUM, — IN ADVANCE.

To Subscribers who will procure some other.

Any subscriber to several copies, to be paid in advance, and sent to the same address, shall receive gratis:

for ten copies 1
for twenty copies 4

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

FOR ONE SQUARE.
First time \$1 00
Each addition 50
three months 4 00
six months 6 00
twelve months 10 00

FOR TWO SQUARES.
three months 6 00
four months 7 00
six months 8 00
twelve months 12 00

FOR HALF COLUMN.
three months 8 00
six months 12 00
twelve months 15 00

FOR ONE COLUMN.
three months 12 00
six months 18 00
twelve months 25 00

* Fifteen lines of Brevier or twelve lines of Nonpareille make a square.

Merchants and business men will be allowed one half of a column, changeable at pleasure, for \$15 per year:—their advertisements to be confined strictly to their own business.

Payments in all cases quarterly in advance, unless otherwise agreed upon. Patented Medicine vendors, and others at distance, will be required to execute notes payable quarterly in advance.

Payments on legal advertisements will be expected at the time certificates are given.

All special notices — political, literary, hymeneal, or obituary — when coming from persons not patronising the paper, will be charged a fee of 50 cents.

Professional or Business Cards, of less than six lines, will be inserted for \$5 per annum.

Nauvoo, January 1851.

TO THE READER.

We intended that our first number should have contained eight pages and have served as a specimen: but the severe change in the weather deranged all our projects: so that on the day of publication we have only been able to give four pages, and these were far from being so perfect as we desire they may be in future. We trust our readers will excuse the defects of the first number, and henceforth we shall neglect no opportunity to render our Journal more and more worthy of their kind patronage.

As many persons have not received our first number we have thought it necessary to repeat our principle articles in this.

PROSPECTUS.

One portion of the pages of this Journal, will be dedicated to POLITICAL and another to SOCIAL matters.

These will again be subdivided under two

heads, American and European, in which will be detailed the principal events of America and Europe.

The debates, and measures of the National Congress and the Legislative proceedings of the state of Illinois in particular, will be duly registered.

It will also give an account of the progress of Reform and Socialism in all countries.

It will especially make known the Doctrines, the Principles, the Organization, History and Progress of the Icarian Community.

As the members of the Icarian Society are not yet naturalized, and as they are also ignorant of the causes which divide the political party of America into two great sections: Whigs and Democrats, their Journal will in this respect hold a neutral position; giving merely a relation of facts, without discussing principles.

Yet if members of these two parties should desire to open a discussion upon their political tenets, our columns will with pleasure be freely open to their contributions, always provided that they are signed, and do not encroach too much upon the articles for which this Journal is especially originated.

Entire communications, or extracts from articles interesting to the public, which individuals, or Societies may be desirous of inserting will also be admitted.

OUR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SYMPATHIES.

In France, we were Republicans, Democrats, Socialists and Icarian Communists, that is to say Pacific Communists. — We were the most forward in Democracy, in Republicanism and Socialism: and it is because we were the most forward, that the Reaction persecuted and, as it were, outlawed us.

Here, in America, we sympathize with the partisans of national Reform and Free Soil; we adhere to republicanism as much as the best republicans among the citizens in the United States: we partake of the opinions of the American Democrats, and we agree with the Whigs in many questions: we are Socialists with the Socialists of America as well as with those of France; but we are not less Communists employing only pacific and legal propagation, reason, discussion and persuasion.

As regards Religion, we are true Christians, like the Christians of ancient times, whose law was the Gospel.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

We have already been honored with communications from numerous individuals, some among others from men distinguished by their political and social position, their philanthropic sentiments, knowledge and influence. We were desirous of replying to all; but the numberless difficulties and business connected with the organization of our young colony have hitherto rendered it impossible; we shall however for the future endeavour to do so. We also avail ourselves of the present opportunity to express our thanks, and to beg of those whose talent, experience and kindness may be of utility in our undertaking, to aid us with their communications and articles: trusting they will excuse an involuntary silence.

CARET.

THE ICARIAN WORKS.

An exposition of the Icarian system is principally contained in two works "Le Voyage en Icarie," (Travels in Icaria), and "Le Vrai Christianisme" (True Christianity).

There are besides a great number of tracts.

The Travels in Icaria has been translated into German as well as a work entitled The Communist Creed.

They are all about to be published in English.

The whole of the above are to be had at the Icarian Community at Nauvoo, and at our Store at St Louis, (see the address below.)

They are also to be had of

Mr John Weik, Bookseller,
Mr Bouyer, Tailor, 551, Broadway,
Mr James Nelson, Tobacconist, 231, Chippinall Street,

Philadelphia,
New York,
New Orleans.

The Icarian Community

Respectfully informs the public that they have at St Louis a

CLOTHING & SHOE STORE

ADDRESS

40 GRUNTZ & CO 40
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN MAIN & SECOND
St LOUIS Mo.

Where they have a very extensive Stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING

Manufactured by the Tailors of this Society & that they can sell their goods cheaper than any other establishment in the West.

Their Stock consists principally of Cloaks, Dress, Frock, Sack, and over Coats; also all kinds and qualities of Pantaloons, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, &c, &c.

Their assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

is also very complete,

As all their *Chaussures* are made by their workmen, for this reason they are enabled to sell them at very low prices.

They invite the public generally to call and examine their Stock, and they think that every one will be satisfied in buying at their establishment.

WORKSHOPS OF THE

ICARIAN COMMUNITY

NAUVOO ILL.

The Icarian Community is in possession of a STEAM-MILL for both corn and wheat and a SAW-MILL for its particular use, and also to execute work for the public; and a Whiskey Distillery for commercial purposes.

It possesses workshops, containing the following trades Tailors, Shoemakers, Smiths, Engineers, Tinsmiths, Clock and Watchmakers, Wheelwrights, Carpenters and Joiners, Coopers, Tanners, Bricklayers, Wooden-Shoe makers, &c, &c.

As this Community is composed of persons who have been persecuted and proscribed on account of their republican principles, and consequently not wealthy, it has no other resources than that of the industry of its members to cover its necessary expenses, to purchase land, cattle, machinery &c, &c. The Community accordingly solicits work to insure its existence, at the same time, it is conscious of being engaged in its interests those of the inhabitants of the land.

BOOK AND JOB Printing Office.

THE leaman Community are prepared to print, with neatness and despatch, every variety of Book and Job Printing, on the most reasonable terms, comprising the following:

BOOKS; PAMPHLETS;
BLANKS; DIALS;
MORTGAGES; RECEIPTS;
CARDS; BALL TICKETS;
BILLS OF LADING; CIRCULARS;
HANDBILLS, with appropriate cuts, &c.
Orders respectfully solicited.

WARREN & EDMUNDS

ATTORNEYS, &c.
QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

Will attend in person to all business entrusted to them in the 5th Judicial Circuit in Illinois, in the Supreme Court or the Dist. & Circuit Court of the U. S. for Dist. of Illinois.

Quincy Ill. January 15th 1851.

C. A. WARREN.
G. EDMUNDS Junr.

M. MORRILL, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Nauvoo, Illinois, will devote his attention to the Practice of Law in the several counties in the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State. Also, will attend to the collection of debts in Illinois and Iowa.

IRWIN JONES & CO.

Are still on hand and doing business at their old stand on Mulholland street East of the Temple where they are issuing goods after their usual style, and are desirous of selling off as close as possible, for the coming Spring trade, will sell low for Cash.

The highest price paid for Corn in Cash or goods at reduced price by
IRWIN JONES & CO

WM. N. GROVER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW
AND LECTURER IN CHANCERY.

WARSAW, ILLINOIS.
Office south of Main street, over Cole & M. Hen's store.

SCOFIELD & MACK,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS
AT LAW, CARHAGE, Illinois.

Will attend to all professional business that may be entrusted to them in the several counties of the Fifth Judicial Circuit.

WERNECK & THATCHER
GENERAL Forwarding and Commission
Merchants, Warsaw, Illinois.

Advances made on consignments.

Notice IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That the undersigned administrator of the Estate of John Mills dec. will make application to the County Court of Hancock County, Illinois, to be holden at Carhage, on the 2nd Monday in March, 1. D. 1851 for an order to sell so much of the real Estate of said John Mills dec. as will be necessary to pay off the remaining debts against the said Estate.

When and where all persons interested can appear and show cause to the contrary, if any they have.
January 14th 1851

Lawrence Ferguson, Administ.
of John Mills dec.

Administrator's Notice.

All persons having claims or demands against the Estate of John Mills dec. are hereby notified to present them to the County Court of Hancock County, Illinois, at the Court House in Carhage, on the third Monday in March next, for adjustment, at which time and place, I will attend for that purpose.
January 14th 1851.

Lawrence Ferguson, Administ.

Notice

John White and all other persons interested, are hereby notified that John C. Bideman did, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1848, at a sale for taxes, at Carhage in the County of Hancock and State of Illinois, purchase the West 1/2 of Lot 1, Block No. one hundred and forty seven, also the South east 1/4 of Lot 1, Block 147, all in the City of Nauvoo, county of Hancock and State of Illinois; and that the certificates of purchase of the same have been transferred to me, and that the time of redemption on the same will expire on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1851.
Nauvoo, January 2nd 1851.
LEWIS C. BIDEMAN.

JAMES WHITE and all other persons interested, will take notice that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1849, at a sale for taxes, at Carhage in the County of Hancock and State of Illinois, Christopher E. Yates did purchase Lot 2, Block 150 and a part of Lot 4, Block 150, commencing at the Northwest corner of said Lot, thence East 90 feet, thence South 42 feet, thence East 90 feet, thence South to the Southeast corner of said Lot, thence West to the Southeast corner, thence North to beginning, and that the certificates of purchase have been transferred to me. All in the City of Nauvoo, County of Hancock, and Illinois and that the time of redemption on the same will expire on the Ninth day of May, A. D. 1851.
Nauvoo, January 20th 1851.
R. H. LOOMIS.

Notice.

State of Illinois } SS. To John Woodworth and all others whom it may concern notice is hereby given that I did on the ninth day of May A. D. 1849 purchase the following described Town Lots at a sale for taxes due the State of Illinois, and County of Hancock to wit:

49 to side Lot 3 Block 3
Lot 2 Block 8
Lot 4 Block 10
46 to side Lot 3 Block 12
21 to side Lot 2 Block 11
56 to side Lot 3 Block 11
Lot 1 Block 11
Lot 1 Block 12
56 to side Lot 2 Block 12
Lot 3 Block 12

Warren's
Addition to
Nauvoo.

All the above named Lots are in Warren's addition to Nauvoo, and that the time of redemption will expire on the ninth day of May A. D. 1851.

Notice is hereby given to You and all others whom it may concern that unless the said Lots as above described, are respectively redeemed, on or before the Ninth day of May A. D. 1851 application will be made to the Sheriff of Hancock County for deeds for said Lots not redeemed.
JAMES FAULKNER.

To R. D. Foster and All Whom it may concern take Notice, that on the 8th day of May A. D. 1849 I purchased at Sheriff Sale for taxes, and costs due thereon for the year 1848 the following described lot, situated in the County of Hancock State of Illinois described as: 50 acres part of the S. W. 1/4 of fractional sec. 31 Town 7 N. Rang 7 West and the time of redemption will expire on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1851. January 13th 1851.

DAVID MACK.

State of Illinois } SS. Notice is hereby given to the persons named below and to all whom it may concern that William Baker and other persons as named below, did on the ninth day of May A. D. 1849 purchase at a sale of lands and town Lots for taxes due the State of Illinois and County of Hancock the following described Town Lots to wit: W. Baker 21 1/2 side Lot 2 Block 159 Nauvoo taxed in name of H. White. Also William White you are in like notified that M. M. Morrill did at the same sale for taxes as aforesaid, on the same day aforesaid, purchase as aforesaid.

Lot 1 Block 102 Nauvoo.
Also to James White You are in like manner notified that Solon Stark did at the same sale for taxes aforesaid, on the same day aforesaid, purchase as aforesaid.

Lot 4 Block 177 Nauvoo.
Also that C. E. Yates did purchase as aforesaid, on the day aforesaid, at the sale aforesaid Lot 1 Block 158 Nauvoo.

Also to A. Van Orden You are in like manner notified that James Mc Kee did purchase as aforesaid, on the day aforesaid at the sale aforesaid W. 3 1/2 Lot 3 Block 148 Nauvoo.

Also to Hugh White You are in like manner notified that John P. Yates did purchase as aforesaid, on the day aforesaid, at the sale aforesaid. 47 1/2 Lot 1 side Lot 2 Block 141 Nauvoo.

Also on the eighth day of May aforesaid at the sale aforesaid purchase as aforesaid 45 1/2 Lot 1 side Lot 1 Block 73 Nauvoo.

And that the certificates of purchase of each and every one of the above named lots have been duly assigned to Richard Griffin and that the time of redemption will expire on the Eighth and Ninth day of May 1851.

You and each of you severally, and respectively and all persons whom it may concern and therefore notified, that unless the said premises above described in the notices in Your names above are respectively redeemed on or before the day and year last aforesaid, application will be made to the Sheriff of said Hancock County for deeds for said premises respectively as aforesaid then not redeemed.

RICHARD GRIFFIN.

State of Illinois } SS. To William Wallace Hancock County } SS. to William Wallace

You are notified that I did, at a sale of lands, and Town lots for taxes due the County of Hancock and State of Illinois, made on the eighth day of May, A. D. 1849 and under and by the virtue of the revised laws of this State, purchased the following premises for taxes aforesaid, to wit: 10 acres beginning 22 rods East of the South West corner in the North East of 19, 6 North, 8 West.

Also Squire Wood.— You are in like manner notified that I did at the same sale for taxes on the day first aforesaid purchased as aforesaid the following premises to wit. 30 acres N. side E. 10 acres of the S. E. of 28, 7 N. 8 W.

Also to J. C. Griffin. You are in like manner notified that I did at the same sale for taxes above on the day first aforesaid purchased as aforesaid the following premises to wit:

10 acres the S. E. of 27, 1 N. 8 W.
Also to You are in like manner notified that I did at the same sale for taxes aforesaid, on the day first aforesaid, purchased as aforesaid, the following premises to wit.

4 1/2 acres Lot 3 N. W. corner of S. E. 20, 6 N. 8 W.
12 acres Lots 1 and 2 N. E. corner of S. E. 20, 6 N. 8 W.

Also to William Wallace.— You are in like manner notified that Milton M. Morrill did at the same sale for taxes aforesaid purchase as aforesaid the following premises to wit:

10 acres N. E. S. E. N. E. of 19, 6 N. 8 W. and that the certificate of purchase was duly assigned to C. E. Yates.

Also to Richard P. Barrett. You are in like manner notified that John P. Yates did at the same sale for taxes aforesaid purchase as aforesaid the following premises to wit.

20 acres E. half S. E. of S. E. 18, 7 N. 7 W. and that the certificate of purchase was duly assigned to C. E. Yates.

Also to William Richards.— You are in like manner notified that Francis J. Julian

did at the same sale for taxes aforesaid purchase as aforesaid the following premises to wit.

160 acres N. W. of 13, 4 N. 8, W. and that the certificate of purchase was duly assigned to C. E. Yates.

Also to William Howell & John Browning you are in like manner that John P. YATES did at the same sale for taxes aforesaid purchase as aforesaid the following premise to wit:

150 acres W. S. S. W. 8. 3 N. 5 W. 80 S. W. S. E. S. W. 8. 3 N. 5 W. 10 S. E. S. W. S. 3 N. 5 W.

And that the certificate of purchase was duly assigned to C. E. Yates.

Also to Doolittle and White: You are in like manner notified that I did at the same sale for taxes aforesaid on the ninth day of May 1849 purchase as aforesaid the town Lot to wit:

Lot 1 Block 10 Appanoose and that the time of redemption will expire on the ninth day of May 1851.

Also S. B. Mead. You are in like manner notified that I did at the same sale for taxes aforesaid on the Tenth day of May 1849 purchase as aforesaid the Town Lot to wit.

Lot 8 Block 1 in Augusta.

Also Lot 1 Block 1 on the Eleventh day of May, and that the time of redemption will expire on the Tenth and Eleventh of May 1851.

Also to Joel Catlin and W. D. Abernethy. You are in like manner notified that P. A. Winston did on the Tenth day of May 1849 at the same sale for taxes aforesaid purchase as aforesaid the Town Lots to wit;

Lot 3 Block 9.
Lot 4 Block 8.
Lot 3 Block 8.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, all in Block 6 Lot 1 in Block 3 all in the Town of Augusta, and that the time of redemption will expire on the Tenth day of May 1851, and that the certificates of purchase were assigned to C. E. Yates.

All of the above lots are west of the fourth principal meridian and that the period of redemption allowed by law thereon will expire on each and every lot aforesaid on the eighth day of May 1851. You and each of you severally and respectively and all persons whom it may concern are therefore notified that unless the said premises above described in the notices in Your names above are respectively redeemed on or before the day and year last aforesaid application will be made to the Sheriff of said Hancock County for deeds for said premises respectively as aforesaid then not redeemed.
C. E. YATES.

And that I did purchase on the same tenth day of May 1849.

Lot 1 and 2 in Block 3.
Lot 5 Block 7 in the Town of Augusta. And that the time of redemption will expire on the tenth day of May 1851.

Also to Allen Mitten and A. Clark. You are in like manner notified that I did on the Tenth day of May 1849 at the same sale for taxes aforesaid, purchase as aforesaid the following premises to wit:

Lot 1 Block 7.
Lot 3 Block 9.
Lot 4 Block 17 in the Town of Flymouth.

And that the time of redemption will expire on the Tenth day of May 1851.

Also to D. Hubbard. You are in like manner notified that I did on the ninth day of May 1849 at the same sale for taxes aforesaid, purchase as aforesaid, the following premises to wit.

Lot 1 Block 1.
Lot 1 Block 2 in Hubbard's addition to Nauvoo.

Also that John P. Yates did on the same day at the same sale as above, purchase the E. half Lot 4 Block 9 in Hubbard's addition Nauvoo and that the certificate of purchase was duly assigned to C. E. Yates, and that the time of redemption will expire on the ninth day of May 1851.

You and each of you are severally and respectively and all persons whom it may concern are therefore notified that unless the said premises above described in the notices in Your names above are respectively redeemed on the day and year as above application will be made to the Sheriff of said Hancock County for deeds for said premises respectively as aforesaid then not redeemed.

C. E. YATES.

ACCOUNT OF CATTLE CONSUMED

By the Icarian Community, during one year.

The meat-market has furnished to the ICARIAN COMMUNITY from July 1849 till the first of August, 6,713 pounds of meat which at the average price of 3 cents per pound amounts to 1971 dollars, viz:

	Cows.	Oxen.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pounds.
1849 JULY	6	0	12	1	2911
— AUGUST	9	0	21	3	4649
— SEPTEMBER	10	0	15	3	4821
— OCTOBER	19	0	3	1	4260
— NOVEMBER	9	1	0	3	4265
— DECEMBER	6	1	0	0	2900
1850 JANUARY	8	2	0	3	4200
— FEBRUARY	6	2	0	0	3268
— MARCH	5	4	0	2	3504
— APRIL	2	3	0	0	3631
— MAY	3	5	16	2	4612
— JUNE	11	3	12	2	5795
— JULY	12	1	15	3	5327
	94	22	91	21	53713

About 60 Pigs weighing upon an average 200 each 12000

TOTAL . . . 67113

Daily Average

EXPENSE OF FOOD
FOR 200 PERSONS.

Wheat flour 220 lbs at \$2	
the cwt.	\$1 40
Corn meal do 50 lbs at	
1 cent	50
Meat, Beef, Veal, Mutton and Pork	
270 lbs at 3 1/2 cts.	9 45
(Observation. There has at times been a consumption of Poultry, Fish, Eggs and the expense is found to be the same.)	
Lard or Butter 10 lbs at 6 cents	60
Salt, Pepper, Spice &c., for seasoning	20
Tobacco, Coffee, Sugar	3 40
Fuel for the bakery and kitchen	1 00
Vegetables - Potatoes, Carrots, cabbages &c.	3 00
	\$21 85

The Community has 11 Cows, which provide milk for the infants, the sick, and during summer for the women who drink coffee.

The Community has its own Bakery, Steamship use, Gardens and Kitchens the latter employing 2 head cooks, 3 assistants, 2 women, and 3 women extra for washing the utensils after supper.

This economy in the cost of food for 200 persons proves at once the advantages of association and particularly of Community.

OUR FRIENDS
AND OUR ENEMIES.

The mass of the inhabitants of Nauvoo and Hancock County are friendly in their dispositions towards the Icarian Community of which they daily give us proofs.

How should it be otherwise seeing that we declare ourselves to be their brothers and our society to be based on morality in its purest sense, on order, peace and industry, since our desire is to do evil to no man, but on the contrary to seek to make ourselves useful to our neighbors.

The more we are known, the more we shall gain the sympathy of all intelligent minds and generous hearts.

Notwithstanding we have enemies or opponents outside the Community, who though few in number attack and calumniate us; but we maintain and can prove that they are unjust, and are blinded by their personal interest or selfishness.

Some of the late members of the Community, who have left us have also become our enemies and calumniate us. But they also are unjust; they are but a small minority who refused to submit to the decision of the great majority, and who are led astray by a thousand different little passions.

After their separation this minority, unwilling to admit they were in the wrong, now find themselves in the sad necessity of attacking and calumniating their former brethren.

But the Icarian Community is sufficiently strong from its principles to bear up against all its calumniators and enemies.

The Community besides does not doubt but that it will find supporters and defenders among all the friends of truth, justice and humanity.

The Community is not rich.

Our enemies repeat and spread about that the Icarian Community is not rich and that it will fall from a want of funds. Yes it is true the Community is not rich, though it certainly could have been otherwise if the revolution had not intervened and cut off our financial resources. Still in this respect it is in a better position than the present President of the Republic of France, who without a cent is continually obliged to ask for new millions; the Community is only in the same situation as many other societies of America have been, who commenced in poverty and finished in becoming rich and opulent.

By dint of economy, order and industry the Icarian Community has been able to do with less than \$20,000 (Twenty thousand dollars) to feed, clothe, tend, and maintain more than 300 individuals during two years, nay more, it has been able to purchase a little land buildings and all that was necessary to organize its agricultural operations and its numerous workshops.

It has furthermore purchased a steam mill and opened a store at St Louis, for the sale of manufactured articles of clothing the work of its members.

In a word its capital is increasing rather than diminishing.

Be it as it may, the Icarian Community possesses the labor of competent and persevering men, with the power that association alone can give, those united with unity, order and economy will necessarily sooner or later enable it to be rich, nay very rich.

THE COMMUNITY

WILL FALL.

Our enemies, within and without, affirm and for a year past have affirmed from month to month that the Community will certainly fall; but this sinister prophecy dictated by either ignorance, hate or calumny, has always been belied; and at the present time more than ever we reply with the fullest confidence that our Community will outlive all its detractors and that it will daily increase in size and strength, and will labor for the happiness of Humanity.

CABLET.

THE ICARIANS

DESIRE TO LIVE IN FRATERNITY WITH
ALL NATIONS.

The great principle of the Icarians being the fraternity of men and of peoples, it is of course their desire to live in fraternity with the Citizens of America, and particularly those of Nauvoo, who have generally manifested kindness and good nature towards us. Unfortunately we are not yet sufficiently acquainted with their language to be able to understand them or to make ourselves understood. But we are studying English in order to have an opportunity of explaining our opinions and our sentiments. Twice already we have united with them, at the celebration of the centennial festival of American Independence; and as soon as we shall have the necessary accommodation we shall do ourselves the pleasure of giving them an invitation to our anniversary, as also an opportunity of participating in the advantages of our schools.

THE HISTORY OF THE COMMUNITY

and

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS IN AMERICA.

It is our intention, if we can procure the necessary materials, to publish the history of all the Communities established in America.

We, therefore, invite our friends, and above all the co-operative societies, that can give us any intelligence, concerning these subjects, to forward them to us prepaid, as soon as possible, and to give us all the particulars connected with their history, which may be interesting to us and to the public, to let us know what obstacles they have had to overcome, their misfortunes and successes, lastly their present situation.

Our newspaper will mention from what source the information has been derived.

Many publications of this kind are already in existence, we desire to be apprized of them.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION
OF FEBRUARY.

Our next Number will contain the commencement of the history of this Revolution, in which Mr. Cabet was one of the principal actors.

LITTEL'S

LIVING AGE

This work is conducted in the spirit of Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature, which was favorably received by the public for twenty years, but as it is to be as large, and appears so often, we do not only give spirit and freshness to it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but while thus extending our scope and gathering a greater and more attractive

variety, are able so to increase the solid and substantial part of our literary, historical and political harvest as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader.

The elaborate and stately Essays of the *Edinburgh Quarterly*, and other Reviews; and Blackwood's noble criticisms on poetry, his keen political Commentaries, highly wrought Tales, and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain scenery; and the contributions to Literature, History, and common life, by the sagacious *Spectator*, the sparkling *Examiner*, the judicious *Athenaeum*, the busy and industrious *Literary Gazette*, the sensible and comprehensive *Britannica*, the sober and respectable *Christian Observer*; these are intermixed with the Military and Naval annals of the *United Service*, and with the best articles of the *Dublin University*, *New Monthly*, *Fraser's*, *Tait's*, *Ainsworth's*, *Reveries*, and *Sporting Magazines*, and of Chamber's admirable *Journal*. We do not consider it beneath our dignity to borrow - it and wisdom from *Punch*; and, when we think it good enough, make use of the thunder of *The Times*. We shall increase our variety by importations from the continent of Europe, and from the new growth of the British colonies.

Geographical discoveries, the progress of Colonization, (which is extending over the whole world,) and Voyages and Travels, will be favorite matter for our selections, and in general, we shall systematically and very fully acquaint our reader with the great department of Foreign affairs, without entirely neglecting our own.

While we aspire to make the *Living Age* desirable to all who wish to keep themselves informed of the rapid progress of the movement - to Statesmen, Divines, Lawyers and Physicians - to men of business and men of leisure - it is still a stronger object to make it attractive and useful to their wives and children. We believe that we can thus do some good in our day and generation; and hope to make the work indispensable in every well informed family. We say *indispensable*, because in this day of cheap literature it is not possible to guard against the influx of what is bad in taste and vicious in morals, in any other way than by furnishing a sufficient supply of a healthy character. The mental and moral appetite must be gratified.

We hope that, by *circulating the whole from the cheap*, by providing abundance for the poor, and by a large collection of Geography, Voyages and Travels, History, and more solid matter, we may produce a work which shall be popular, while at the same time it will aspire to raise the standard of public taste.

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THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL.—The contents are of a quality most deeply important to every one. Striking, as the "Journal" does, at the correction of many of the most flagrant medical abuses of the day, it cannot fail to carry health of body and strength of mind to all those who will listen to its voice of reason, and dare to act when they are convinced. We cannot too highly recommend it to all, especially to those who have the care of families. — *Banner of Liberty*.

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is filled with articles illustrative of the science to which it is devoted, and miscellaneous pieces of an interesting character, forming a valuable and attractive variety for the general reader. As a medium of conveying plain, wholesome, commonsense knowledge to the million, this

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THE Icarian Community are prepared to print, with neatness and despatch, every variety of Book and Job Printing, on the most reasonable terms, comprising the following:

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THE ICARIAN WORKS.

An exposition of the Icarian system is principally contained in two works "Le Voyage en Icarie," (Travels in Icaria), and "Le Vrai Christianisme" (True Christianity).

There are besides a great number of tracts.

The Travels in Icaria has been translated into German as well as a work entitled The Communist Creed.

They are all about to be published in English.

The whole of the above are to be had at the Icarian Community at Nauvoo, and at our Store at St Louis, (see the address below.)

They are also to be had of

Mr John Weik, Bookseller,
Mr Bouyer, Tailor, 554, Broadway,
Mr James Nelson, Tobacconist, 231, Chaptinlaus Street,

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The Icarian Community

Respectfully informs the public that it has at St Louis a

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The Stock consists principally of Cloaks; Dress, Frock, Sack, and over Coats; also all kinds and qualities of Pantaloon, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, &c., &c.

The assortment of

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is also very complete,

As all the Chaussures are made by the members of the establishment the Community is enabled to sell all articles at very low prices.

The Community invites the public generally to call and examine its Stock, confident that every one will be satisfied in buying at the establishment.

WORKSHOPS OF THE

ICARIAN COMMUNITY

NAUVOO ILL.

The Icarian Community is in possession of a STEAM-MILL, for both corn and wheat and a SAW MILL, for its particular use, and also to execute work for the public; and a Whiskey Distillery for commercial purposes.

It possesses workshops, containing the following trades Tailors, Shoemakers, Smiths, Engineers, Tinmiths, Clock and Watchmakers, Wheelwrights, Carpenters and Joiners, Coopers, Tanners, Bricklayers, Wooden-Shoe makers, &c. &c.

As this Community is composed of persons who have been persecuted and proscribed on account of their republican principles, and consequently, and wealth, it has no other resources than that of the industry of its members to cover its necessary expenses, to purchase land, cattle, machinery &c. &c. The Community accordingly solicits work to insure its existence, at the same time, it is desirous of conciliating its interests with those of the Inhabitants of the Country.

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P. S. Wir geben unsere Aufmerksamkeit ganz persönlich auf die Geschäfte die uns sind anvertraut. Wir danken herzlich unsere Freunde ihrer freigebigen Patronat, und wir ersuchen ihre Fortsetzung mit Zuversicht.

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REV. E. W. SHON — REV. EDWARD STEVENSON.

The following is a verbatim copy of a Certificate now in the possession of the proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W. Shon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished Pastor of the M. E. Church, and Rev. Edward Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years—and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent for the M. E. Book Concern, South. Can the world produce better, or more satisfactory testimony in favor of any medicine?

LOUISVILLE, May 20, 1849.

We have used Jno. Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used with entire satisfaction; and we have no hesitation in stating that, we believe it to be a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good, and relieve much suffering; and, therefore, would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted.

(Signed)

E. W. SHON.

E. STEVENSON.

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla and believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alternative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla in use.

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Resident Physician at the Louisville M. Hospital.

FROM DR. JAMES M. MOORE.

Mr. John Bull—I have no hesitation in saying that I believe your Sarsaparilla to be the best article ever manufactured for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilis, and many other cutaneous and venereal Affections, having used it with entire success in a number of the above cases.

JAS. M. MOORE, M. D.

Louisville, Dec. 26, 1847.

More testimony from Dr. Moore—

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JAS. M. MOORE, M. D.

Winchester, Ky. Feb. 1, 1848.

S. M. CHAPMAN, Agt. Nauvoo.

NOTICE.

Set. In the Circuit Court of said County.
 To the April term thereof A. D. 1851.

Michael Rickar School
 Commissioner and Agent for the inhabitants of Hancock County for the use of the inhabitants of Township number Five North Range Eight West.

George Baxter

Complainant

In Chancery Defendant.

It appearing by affidavit regularly sworn to and filed in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of said County that you the said George Baxter are a non resident of this state. Notice is therefore hereby given to you the said George Baxter non resident Defendant aforesaid, that a bill in Chancery has been filed in the Clerk's Office aforesaid by the above named Complainant against you the said Defendant, that a Summons has been issued thereon returnable to the next term of said Court, that said suit is now pending in said Court. Now unless you the said George Baxter shall be and appear before our said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of April next and plead, answer or demur to the said Complainant's bill filed as aforesaid, the matters and things therein contained will be taken for confessed against you and a Decree entered accordingly.

Witness David, B. Head Clerk of our said Circuit Court, and the seal there of at Carthage this 25th day of January A. D. 1851.

DAVID, B. HEAD, Clerk.

H. G. Barner for Compl't.

To our Friends.

We beg of those friends, who give us daily proofs of their kindness, to circulate our Journal among their acquaintances. Our work is not one of speculation; it is one of devotion to the cause of progress and humanity; accordingly all those who partake of our opinions ought to do their utmost to aid us in our task, by procuring us friends, making our principles known, and by endeavouring to put down any bad disposition which may exist against us. The best way to accomplish this is to circulate our Journal and procure us subscribers, and we trust that all persons, who like us seek a remedy for the ills of present society, will use their best efforts to disseminate our doctrines and procure us subscribers.

TO THOSE PERSONS

WHO RECEIVE OUR JOURNAL.

Up to the present time, we have sent copies of our Journal to the former subscribers of the "Patriot" as also to a great number of others persons.—We have been too much occupied as yet, to go round and get our subscribers list signed and to collect the monies due us subscriptions; and for this reason we beg the subscribers of Nauvoo and its vicinity to have the goodness to forward their subscriptions to our office, or to our correspondents who are authorized and will take charge of all subscriptions sent them.

The following are the persons authorized:

Mr. W. W. Steele, Carthage.

Mr. N. Werneck, Warsaw.

Mr. Pressel of the Laclede, House Kookuk.

Mr. Peck, Montrose.

Messrs. Gluntz & Co St Louis.

We beg of those persons who do not intend to become subscribers, to send us back the last number sent them, otherwise they will be considered as subscribers and will applied to for the amount of subscription.

Nauvoo 11 February 1851

POLITICAL PART.

UNITED STATES.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, January 31

IN SENATE.—A petition was presented for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law—laid on the table.

Mr. TUSTY introduced a joint resolution providing for giving swords to Major and Brigadier Generals who served in the war with Mexico under General Scott and Taylor.

Mr. MACK'S resolution of inquiry relative to allowing Spanish claims, growing out of the "Anstad" case was taken, &c.

A resolution, introduced by Mr. FOOTE, calling upon the Secretary of State for his views in relation to adopting a graduating scale of diplomatic salaries, was adopted.

HOUSE.—The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill for establishing branch mints in New York and California.

The question was taken on Mr. NASPICK'S amendment, which was adopted, that one-fourth of the aggregate coinage should be one dollar pieces, one quarter, half eagles and one-eighth double eagles—he offered this, he said, to keep the coinage from going out of the hands of the people, as was the case in the coinage of the double eagles during the past year.

WASHINGTON, February, 1.

IN SENATE.—After a short executive session, the doors were opened.

Mr. KAUFMAN'S death was announced by a messenger from the House. Mr. RUCK rose and said: Mr. Kaufman was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1813. He served gallantly in the Texan war of independence. He was once Speaker of the Texas House of Representatives, and was in the Texas Senate till the annexation, then was elected to Congress, and in this second term he is cut off in the midst of bright hopes for the future.

He moved the customary resolutions and the Senate adjourned.

The funeral will take place on Monday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

No public business was transacted in either House.

WASHINGTON, February 5.

IN SENATE.—Mr. DODGE presented a resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin, repealing the resolution of a former session enjoining Mr. Walker, U. S. Senator, from Wisconsin, for his amendment to the bill relative to California, passed two years ago.

IN SENATE.—Mr. FOOTE, from Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom had been referred various memorials from Peace Societies and others, reported resolutions expressive of the sense of the Senate, that arbitration should be provided for in all future cases by the United States.

Mr. BITTEN, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, that in the opinion of the Committee, a Senator, appointed by the Governor of a State to fill a vacancy in the Senate, was entitled to hold his seat till the successor appeared and presented his credentials.

A joint resolution for distributing the works of Hamilton and John Adams was passed.

HOUSE.—The question pending was on seconding the demand for the previous question on the substitute offered by Mr. Day yesterday, for bill establishing branch mints in New York and California, which substitute merely makes penal the counterfeiting or embezzlement of mints of gold, authorized to be issued at assayer's office in California, to be received in payment of Government due there and in Oregon for five years. The previous question was considered, and the substitute disagreed to—yeas 93, nays 103. The question then recurred on ordering the original bill for establishing a branch mint in New York and San Francisco on third reading.

Mr. FURNES moved to lay the bill on the table, which resulted—yeas 107, nays 92.

So the bill was laid on the table.

HOUSE.—The special order being the bill to establish Board of Claims was postponed till Friday—and the House resolved to take to-day and to-morrow to business relating to the Territories.

A joint resolution was introduced to admit Babbit, of Utah, to a seat; was debated and finally referred to the Committee on Territories.

The House went into committee of the whole, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill authorizing the Territories of Oregon and Minnesota to take charge of their school lands, and for other purposes, and without coming to any conclusion, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Illinois Legislature.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

SPRINGFIELD, January 31, 1851.

In the House, a few local petitions and bills were introduced, and several bills reported from standing committees. An act authorizing the construction of a mill dam a cross Saline creek was passed.

Act to amend an act to lease the Penitentiary, approved March 1st, 1845. An act to establish the 13th Judicial Circuit, which comprises the counties of Kane, DeKalb, Browne and McHenry.

Bills Passed in the Senate.—Act to provide for the Survey of the Swamp Lands. Act to vacate certain streets in the town of Sycamore. Act to authorize construction of a dam across Fox river. Act for State road to Chester and to Troy. An act in relation to the Macallister & Stebbins' bonds. An act to incorporate the Whitchell, Male and Temple Institute. Act for the relief of the securities of Joseph McLane, State Collector of Cass county. Act to discharge the Sheriff of Lake county from certain liabilities. Act to authorize Edwards county to borrow money.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 31.

Bills Passed by the Senate.—Act to incorporate Carrollton body of Freemasons; act to provide for printing Laws and Journals; act to provide for private executions in capital offenses; act for State Road through Florence and Richland counties.

House bill passed by the Senate.—Act to vacate part of the town of Carleisle; act to incorporate the Wesley Seminary at Peoria act to authorize the construction of a toll Bridge across Rock River; act for the relief of the securities of the late Collector of Montgomery county; act to provide for the leasing of the commons of the town of Prairie Du Rocher, in Randolph Co.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 1.

Bills Passed in the Senate.—Act in relation to the evidence of the proceedings of corporations.

Act to amend chapter 24th Revised Statutes, entitled conveyances.

Act to establish 12th Judicial Circuit.

In the House.—The bill to incorporate the Illinois and Wisconsin Rail Road Company was then taken up and passed. Also bill to incorporate Embarras River Navigation Company. The Homestead bill was taken up.

Several members addressed the House on the merits of the bill.

House adjourned before taking any vote on the bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 3.

The SENATE have had no evening session. In the morning, they passed a resolution to adjourn the 17th session of the General Assembly on the 17th inst., *sine die*; and it also passed the following bills:

An act to provide for the draining of the wet lands about Chicago.

An act to legalize the assessment of taxes in St Clair county for the year 1850.

An act to provide for the improvement of a portion of the Illinois river for hydraulic purposes.

An act to prohibit the sale of the public square in Chicago.

An act to authorize the Governor to draw on the treasury for \$500, to be expended in the erection of a monument to the lamented ex-Governor Ford, to be erected at Peoria.

SPRINGFIELD, February 6.

No session yesterday in either House the members having gone to Jacksonville.

The House has refused to concur with the Senate, to adjourn on the 17th inst.

Several petitions of a local character have been presented, and the following bills passed:

Act to establish State road from the town of Brooklyn in Massac county. Act to explain an act to prevent loss to the State by the Macallister and Stebbins' bonds. Act to legalize election of trustees of Jonesboro Society of Methodist Episcopal

Church, and to legalize conveyance made to said trustees, and for other purposes. Act to attach certain townships therein named for school purposes. Act to re-locate the county of Madison. Act to establish ferry across Kaskaskia river. Act to amend an act entitled an act granting certain exemptions therein named. Act to legalize acts of Justices of the Peace in Schuyler county. Act requiring the Sheriff of Sangamon county to pay certain fines into the treasury of the city of Springfield.

Act to amend act to incorporate Spoon River Co., approved March 3d, 1837, and February 28, 1845.

Act to amend act to provide for a general system of Railroad incorporation, approved Nov. 6, 1849.

The House have had bank bill under consideration, and the balance of the day spent in its discussion.

Mr. LIVING spoke at great length in favor of the bill. Messrs Shaw and Caldwell spoke against the bill. Mr. Linder rejoined.

SEVENTH.—After the presentation of a few local and private petitions, Mr. MORRIS introduced a substitute for the Central Railroad, which the Senate has had into consideration for several days past. The remainder of the day has been consumed in the discussion of Morris's substitute.

There has been a very warm debate.

SPRINGFIELD, February 6.

In the House, the act to establish the county of Oregon, [this new county is formed out of portions of Sangamon, Morgan and Macoupin counties] the act to amend an act in force April 13, 1848, entitled "An act to establish and maintain Common Schools," the act affirming the sale of the Quiney House property; the act to amend the act incorporating Jacksonville, the act to create the county of Gallatin out of the counties of Gallatin and Saline; the act to charter the city of Peoria; the act to authorize the construction of the Savannah Branch Railroad—were passed. All the balance of the day was consumed in discussion of the Bank Bill, in Committee of the Whole. No definite vote yet taken.

IN SENATE, the Central Railroad bill was again taken up. Mr. JENN offered an amendment reducing the bonus from Company to five per centum, and taxing the Company three quarters of one per cent on their Capital—should the tax exceed that sum, the excess to be deducted from the bonus.

The bill makes but one point between the terminus.

It is to run within seven miles of the old survey, and to run within five miles northeast corner of township number 21, North of range 2, East of 3rd principal meridian. The bill has passed the senate—only two votes voting against it.

An act to repeal a part of chapter 61 of revised statutes, and to prohibit the traffic in ardent spirits.

Sec. 1st. Be enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, that so much of chapter sixty-four of the revised statutes as authorizes county courts, city councils or incorporated towns, to issue licence to grocery keepers to sell and retail ardent spirits, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2d. If any person or persons shall either give, barter, or sell, any spirituous, vinous, or mixed liquors, in any county in this State, for any other than medicinal or mechanical purposes, he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten, nor more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 3d. If the majority of the absolute legal voters of any county in this State; shall any time vote a licence for vending liquors, the same shall be granted upon the following conditions:

1st. The party so applying shall pay into the county treasury the sum of one hundred dollars.

2d. He shall file with the clerk of the county court a bond, payable to the county in which the same shall be filed, in the sum of two thousand dollars, conditioned for the payment of all damages occurring by such sale.

Sec. 4d. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

FIELD OF IMMIGRATION A CARICATURE ICARIAN COMMUNITY.

This bill met with some opposition which arose chiefly from Messrs. Singleton and Thomas. The former declared that the bill came from an "ill fated" and suspicious place—that it was a second edition of Mormonism—that he had seen enough of Jo, Smith and Mormonism—and that gentlemen ought to beware of any thing which came from that quarter.

He spoke at considerable length, and was seconded by Mr. Thomas, who insisted that we ought to discourage foreigners from coming among us to settle in communities like the French; that the spirit of our government was opposed to all such immigration.

They were followed by Mr. Sibley, who said that he regretted exceedingly that such a discussion had arisen upon the present occasion, because there were many associations connected with what gentlemen were pleased to term that "ill fated" place of a morbid and unpleasant character, to most of which himself, as well as those who were asking the small boon at the hands of this legislature, were alike strangers; and because he was pained to see a disposition manifested to pursue a policy so narrow and liberal as that advocated by the honorable gentlemen who had preceded him. Why, sir, (said he) it is because this measure originates from a particular locality that it meets with the present opposition? Is the simple fact that it emanates from a particular spot to be converted into the surest evidence of evil as great, and danger so alarming, as has been supposed? No! The reason urged by the gentleman from Morgan is the true one, "that we should not encourage foreigners to come among us and live with us as these people do." Such is the sentiment, and such are the arguments made use of to defeat the granting of this charter: a charter which asks nothing more than has been granted to every company who have applied for one.

The bill proposes to establish no community different from the ordinary companies created for such purposes. A simple corporation, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and that, too, with the reservation by the Legislature of altering, amending or repealing the same whenever the public good may require. To this not a word request, they are met with the cold reply,—"You are foreigners!" Is this the hand of welcome proposed to be extended to the migrating nations of the old world? Is this the kind hospitality with which the generous freeman receives his brethren who are fleeing from tyranny and oppression? and is this the policy to be adopted by a State famous for its undeveloped resources and its unembellished lands? If so, I repeat that the doctrine is a narrow and illiberal one.

No question is made as to the character or virtuous industry of these people; and I assure gentlemen that none could be so made with success: for a more industrious, a more peaceable and more intelligent community can scarcely be found. They bear, however, no resemblance to the people who once occupied that "ill fated" though beautiful spot. They are bound together by no tie of religious sympathy. They are no sect of fanatics organized under an oligarchical government of priests and prophets, submitting to the arbitrary will of their earthly rulers, with the expectation of obtaining their reward in the future. They claim no exclusive privileges, except such as are enjoyed by the people around them. They do not single themselves out as that chosen people of the world, who, through the special election of Him who owns "the cattle upon a thousand hills," have an undoubted right to assert this mighty request. Their organization is purely civil, and their domestic government strictly democratic. Their notions of the transaction of business, and the pursuits of life, may be impracticable, I grant you; but this is no argument in favor of their dishonesty, or the fact that this simple charter, with its few corporations, would endanger the peace of the State.

Mr. Sibley was followed by Messrs. Caldwell and Howard, who advocated the passage of the bill, and in a very able manner vindicated the rights of the foreigner and that liberality of conduct on our part, which would be most likely to induce them to make settlements among us. Mr. Caldwell is a man of superior address and fine talents, and in commenting upon the remarks of Messrs. Singleton and Thomas, he spoke with cutting severity. Mr. Ho-

ward is a young man, full of that real which is indicative of both success in life and promise of future distinction.

Yours, &c. N—
(From the Warsaw Com. Journal).

ENGLAND AND CANADA.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—A book of 550 pages has been published in London, with plates and a map of North America down to the 40th degree of north latitude, detailing the plan of a railroad across Nova Scotia and the Canadas from Halifax to the Pacific. The idea is magnificent. The route from Halifax to Quebec is already surveyed. The distance from England to China by this proposed road is shown to be fifteen hundred miles shorter than the nearest road across the United States. The cost of the road is estimated at £14,000,000, averaging £5000 a mile. To build it 20,000 convicts are to be set to work at once, paupers are to be sent over, and Canada is to be raised to great dignity in the United Kingdom. Five millions of people can be spared from England, Ireland, and Scotland, to settle along the route and populate it to the Pacific. The scheme is to relieve Great Britain of her pauper burdens, regenerate the old monarchy, and establish her firmly on the American continent. Jonathan will see about it.

(From the Philadelphia Express.)

Jesuitism and Catholicism.

Catholicism, which its name indicates, has the pretence of being or becoming an universal religion, would have been able to constitute communism or the unity of the human family, if the popes and their ministers had been truly the successors and representatives of Jesus-Christ the Father and Prince of fraternal and Christian Community.

Hence the reason why many of the popes or patriarchs and many of the bishops were communists as had been their Master and his Apostles before them. Among these, for example, we may cite in particular the celebrated St. John Chrysostome patriarch of Constantinople.

In France also, at the present time, the democratic portion of the catholic clergy are secretly learian communists.

But for a long time the popes and the papal Government at Rome have labored for their own interests and personal ambition; and after having been the servants of Kings they have at last aimed at being their dominators and sovereigns, not in the interest of Nations and Humanity, but always with a view to the interest of a Sacerdotal Aristocracy.

The order of the Jesuits, or the Society of Jesus has then been imagined and founded, to be every where the eyes, the ears, the head, the mind and the arms of Papacy and Catholicism.

True, the Kings continually threatened and often struck and anathematized by the Jesuits in the name of the Pope and of God, have in turn attempted to expulse the Jesuits and destroy Jesuitism.

But since the great french revolution, the Popes the Jesuits and the Catholic Clergy have formed an alliance with the Kings and the Aristocracy against the Peoples; with Monarchs against the Republic; with Despotism against Liberty, and with Obscurantism against Enlightenment and Progress.

After the revolution of February, the Jesuits and the catholic priests, particularly those Bishops and Curates influential by their talents, assumed the guise of revolutionists and republicans in order to strangle the revolution and the Republic: they have every where organized but principally at Paris and at Lyons, societies of Jesuits un-

der the names of Saint Vincent de Paul & St. Francois-Xavier in order to bring together, enrol and give directions to the most credulous of the workmen; they have pre-aid at the planting of trees of liberty—and attended popular and democratic meetings the better to acquire the necessary popularity and thus succeed in their plans of liberty.

Afterwards they have conducted their parishioners to the elections and have made them vote against the communists and republicans, in favor of the reactionary party whose aim was to destroy the Republic by first substituting Louis Napoleon then one of the Orleans party and finally Henry V.

In fact, it is Jesuitism who has done the most injury to the revolution and the Republic.

Even now while we write it is the soul, the counsel and the head of the coalition of Kings, against the Republic of France, and the liberties of Europe; it is the great power which is influencing France and Europe; it is the great danger for the liberty of the World.

Even England herself is invaded, agitated and troubled by Catholicism and Jesuitism; while America seems to hurl herself in the most profound security with regard to Jesuitism; which however has already adroitly and silently made enormous progress in the very bosom of the country.

May she not awake when too late, nor be the victim of her easy confidence!!
CABET.

INTOLERANCE AT ROME AGAINST THE AMERICAN PROTESTANTS.

The Pope of Rome has broken up the Protestant religious Assembly heretofore for some time permitted in Rome, and prohibited everything of the kind within the walls of the Catholic metropolis. But his Holiness wants full liberty to set up his sect wherever he pleases.

This makes the difference.
(From the Practical Christian.)

— From the New-York Evening Post: "I have just returned from the beautiful and simple service in our little American chapel, the invitation to be communion having been given so earnestly, in the spirit of free, universal love, that I staid to it. On rising to leave the chapel, we were informed that it is suppressed, and if we wish to worship in our own way, it must be without the gates of the city.

My blood is tingling with this unprovoked intolerance. What will Cæsar do? My own opinion, that he should receive the church in his own house, whatever inconveniences it may put him to. We should then be under the immediate protection of our flag. Our whole country is open to the Roman Catholic missions. This is reciprocation."

— The Chicago Tribune adds:

"Archbishop Hughes, our readers will remember, recently delivered an excellent discourse in London upon religious toleration contrasting the public sentiments towards Catholics in this country to great advantage with that which prevails in England. He announced at the same time that he was on his way to the Eternal City. We hope that on his arrival there he will give the Pope and his Cardinals a lecture on the same subject.

By the existing laws of Rome, every time English bury one of their dead near the Pyramid Calix Cæstius, they commit a felonious act, which is, committed to a fine of eight dollars.

The French Revolution

OF FEBRUARY.

In our next, we shall relate the causes which led to the Revolution of February and what the people desired might be its consequences.

SOCIAL PART.

American Socialism.

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

Universal education! Grand, inspiring idea! And shall there come a time when the dolyer in the mine and the rice swamp, and the orphan of the prodigal and the felon, the very offspring of shame, shall be truly, systematically educated? — Glorious consummation! Twilight of the millenium! Who will not labor, and court sacrifices, and suffer reproach, if he may hasten, by even so much as a day, its blessed coming? Who will not take courage from the contemplation of what the last century has seen accomplished, if not in absolute results, yet in preparing the approaches, in removing impediments, in correcting and expanding the public comprehension of the work to be done, and of the feasibility of doing it? Whatever of evil and of suffering the future may have in store for us, though the earth be destined yet to be plowed by the sword and fertilized by human gore, until rank growths of the deadliest weed shall overshadow it, stilling into premature decay every plant most conducive to health or fragrance—the time shall surely come when true and universal education shall dispel the dense night of ignorance and perverseness that now enshrouds the vast majority of the human race; shall banish evil and wretchedness almost wholly from earth, by removing, or unmasking the multiform temptations to wrong doings; shall put an end to robbery, hatred, oppression and war by diffusing widely and thoroughly a living consciousness of the brotherhood of mankind, and the sure blessedness, as well as righteousness of the brotherhood of mankind and the sure blessedness, as well as righteousness of doing ever as we would have others do to us. — "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Such is the promise which enables us to see to the end of the dizzy world-while of wrong and misery in which our race has long sinned and suffered. On wise and systematic training; based on the widest knowledge, the truest morality, and tending ever to universal good, as the only assurance of special or personal well-being, rests the great hope of the terrestrial renovation and elevation of man.

Not the warrior, then, or the statesman, nor yet the master worker, as such, but the teacher, in our day, leads the vanguard of humanity. Whether in the seminary or by the wayside, by uttered word or printing page, our true king is not he who best directs the siege, or sets his squadrons in the field, or heads the charge—but he who can and will instruct and enlighten his fellow, so that at least some few of the generation of whom he is shall be wiser, purer, nobler for his living among them, and prepared to carry forward the work, of which he was an humble instrument, to its far grander and loftier consummation. Oh, far above the conqueror of kingdoms, the destroyer of hosts by the sword and the bayonet, is he whose fearless victories rodden no river and whiten no plain; he who leads the understanding a willing captive, and builds his empires not of the wretched and bleeding fragments of subjugated nations, but on the realms of intellect which he has discovered, and planted, and peopled, with beneficent activity and enduring joy! The mathematician who, in his humble study, undisturbed as yet by the footsteps of monarchs and their ministers, demonstrates the existence of a planet, before unsuspected by astronomy and unobserved by the telescope; the author, who, from his humble garret, sends forth the scroll which will constrain thousands upon thousands to laugh or weep at his will; who topples down a venerable fraud by an allegory, or crushes down a dynasty by an epigram—he shall live and reign over a still increasing dominion, when the pasthoard kings, whose steps are counted in court circulars, and timed by stupid huzzars, shall have long since mouldered and been forgotten. — *Greeley.*

(From the Walley Which and Keokuk register.)

TO OUR MECHANICS AND LABORING MEN.

In the eastern towns and cities, it has become quite common to organize associations for the purpose of enabling every industrious man of limited means to acquire a

home of his own. There is nothing more important to the best interests and permanent prosperity of a country than that the laboring portion of the community should be entirely free, independent and possess a personal interest in the soil, improvement and growth of the place of their residence. Many means have been devised throughout our country to extend the privileges and properties of a home to all, but perhaps none has proved more practical or more successful than that of building associations wherein labor deposits its surplus of weekly or monthly earnings and in a few years finds itself the owner of a comfortable home, surrounded by its endearments and invested with its thousand influences to good citizens high minded and honorable conduct. We commend this subject to our citizens and suggest whether there are not principles and results involved in such an enterprise deserving our most serious attention, and with this view we insert the following article.

BUILDING SOCIETIES. — A Building Society with a capital of \$500,000, is now organizing in Buffalo, and will make application to the legislature this winter, for an act of incorporation. As these instructions may not be generally known, we extract the following from the Buffalo *Commerciales Advertiser*, which says:

Their general principles are on the plan of a savings bank—and are calculated to enable the man of small means to husband it in such a manner so as to provide himself with a home. It is well known that a large portion of mechanics, and laboring men in our cities, as well as others, are dependent upon others for shelter for themselves and their families. They have no place in the world they can call home—no hallowed spot around which they may gather the attraction and endearments of that place most dear to all. The consequences are that they are compelled to forego many—very many of the pleasures and conveniences which attach to a permanent residence and have no abiding and settled interest in community into which they may be thrown. They are merely tenants for the time, and form no attachments to the soil which is a germ of patriotism. And they are compelled, through their whole lives, to be tributary to others—to yield up their hard earnings merely for a temporary shelter. — Each receding year sees them with no accumulations for the future, and thus they go on, because they cannot at any one time command the means sufficient to become the owners of a freehold. Building Societies were originated for the purpose of overcoming the difficulty by enabling those of limited means to acquire a home by yearly payments extending through a period sufficiently long to enable them to do it with what they have and to pay in annual rents. They are generally organized to exist for eight years, which is sufficiently long under proper management to enable them to accomplish their purposes, with the original shareholders.

Icarian Doctrine.

COMMUNIST CREED.

Nature.

I do not believe that the universe is the effect of chance; but I believe in a first cause, which I call Nature.

I think that it is useless and dangerous to endeavour to characterize this first cause, because human intelligence is not sufficiently perfect to perceive and understand it, and because discussion relative to it, ordinarily degenerates into disputes and divisions. But I believe Nature to be infinitely intelligent, fore-seeing, wise, just, good and beneficent.

Happiness.

I believe that Nature intended that man should be happy on earth.

I believe that all the objects created around Man, the organization given to him, and above all, his intelligence or reason, are sufficient to render him happy.

I believe that if man is miserable, it is not the effect of the will of Nature, but that of the ignorance of human nature at the beginning, of its inexperience and first errors, the effect of the bad institutions, and the bad social and political organization began in the times of barbarism.

Primitive ignorance.

I believe that the human race was first in a savage state, that originally man nearly resembled the brutes, and was entirely ignorant, like the savages in countries newly discovered.

I believe that the consequences of this universal ignorance have established every where the right of the strongest, of war and of conquest, slavery, the power over the life and death of the slaves, women, and children; tortures, superstitions, religious proscriptions, castes and classes, the privileges of birth, the inequalities of rights, education, and fortune.

I believe that it is contrary to reason to appeal to the innocence, the experience, and the wisdom of ancient nations; because the younger human race, the less it possessed of knowledge and experience, and because it is now older and more experienced than at any former period.

I believe that social and political organization is still every where extremely imperfect and vicious, but that humanity is too young for us to be astonished at it.

Reason.

I believe that man is essentially a reasoning, perfectible and sociable being.

I believe the reason of but very few men is what it ought to be, and might be, if developed by a good social organization. But I believe that the intelligence or reason which distinguish men from other beings, will suffice when enlightened by experience to perfect humanity.

Perfectibility.

I believe that man is essentially perfectable by experience and education; that human nature has generally and constantly improved itself from the beginning to the present time, that it is now better instructed than at any former time, and that it is impossible to fix a limit to its future perfection.

Sociability.

I believe that man is essentially sociable that he is destined to live in society; that he has every where and always existed in a society more or less numerous, that society is natural, and that what is called civil or political society is but the continuation, development, and improvement of natural society by the aid of reason and experience.

Natural Goodness.

I believe that man being essentially sociable, is therefore essentially drawn towards his fellows; that he is sympathetic, compassionate, affectionate, good, disposed to succour and aid his brethren; that fraternity, love and devotedness are his natural dispositions or instincts, confirmed and developed by reason and education.

I think that men's views are generally the effect of the bad social political organization, and above all, of inequality, which produces indifference and selfishness, envy and hate.

I believe that all the vices would disappear and give way to fraternity, love, and devotedness, if inequality were replaced by equality in political and social organization.

Fraternity.

I believe that Nature is the common mother of all men; that all are equally her children; that all are brethren; and that the human race forms but one family.

I believe that Nature has not divided her children in castes or classes, in corporations or categories; that she has not destined the one to be masters, governors, rich and idle, having all the privileges without any burden, and living in superfluities; and the others to be slaves, governed poor, weighed down by labour, supporting all the burdens, without enjoying any advantage, wanting necessities, and wretched.

I believe that on the contrary, that the fraternity of men will necessarily bring their equality.

(To be continued.)

CABET.

Community is Liberty.

At the present time Liberty is fettered in every way and every where by thousands of laws.

In community liberty is as perfect and complete as it is reasonable and possible in a society, where each must necessarily respect the rights of his associates and his brothers, and abstain from doing any thing which might injure them.

* Laws in community are made for all and

consequently for the interest of all.—All are equally interested in putting as little restraint upon liberty as possible, and only in case of absolute necessity. All are perfectly free, since they obey such laws only as have been voluntarily consented to for the general interest.

COMMUNITY IS LABOR.

Nature produces nothing or almost nothing at the present time without the labor of man. Labor in general is then an absolute necessity.

At present the masses labor for a few who profit by their labor without doing anything themselves.

In Community all the members labor according to their strength, taste or aptitude. Those who assert that Communists are loafers, who wish to live in idleness are deceived or calumniate them; for there is no system better founded on the labor of all without exception than Communism.

Education and instruction render work easy, interesting and attractive, and public opinion honors it as the source of comfort.

All kinds of labor are considered as public functions, and every function is considered as a labor.

But the whole of the citizens work, and all are interested in making work as far as possible short, easy and even agreeable, without danger or disgust by having clean, healthy and commodious workshops and by availing themselves unlimited and powerful machinery.

In community nothing will be neglected that can contribute to the interest of the workmen, and all will be well fed, lodged, clothed &c.

Labor in Community will consequently resemble in no respect the labor of the present day.

Community

IS THE

ORGANIZATION OF LABOR.

Nothing is spoken of now but the ORGANIZATION OF LABOR; it is the word most in vogue, it is the necessity of the time; but how is labor to be organized?

Only partial organizations are proposed. But it does not suffice simply to organize for a few workmen of one particular trade, or for a few particular trades, or for workmen without the consumers, or for the proprietors without the capitalists.

All in society is conerted and bound together. In the present state of things, if we attempt to remedy an evil in one part we cannot better it without doing an injury to another: we must conciliate all interests.

We must consequently organize labor for the whole of the workmen of one trade, for all trades, for all masters as well as workmen, for all consumers as well as producers, &c., &c.

Hence the organization of labor, is the social organization of society entire.

Community resolves this problem perfectly well.—Children during their infancy and their youth receive the necessary instruction to enable them to become excellent workmen; all become workmen, and all are ruled by their tastes, their capacities and the wants of each branch of industry; all work in spacious and common work shops, where all tools and raw materials are furnished by the society; the whole of the branches are organized, all the workmen, or in other words all the citizens, marry, are lodged, fed, clothed &c., without paying otherwise than by an easy and small amount of labor &c.

CABET

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION

To the Icarian Society.

Many persons, Americans and Germans, have written to us asking our terms of admission. In the meanwhile till we can write to each individually, we take this opportunity of answering all collectively. The terms of admission then are as follows:

Firstly.—It is necessary to adopt from conviction the whole of our associative system or system of Icarian communism, our doctrine of fraternity, our principles and our organization. Consequently it is necessary that they should be known.

Secondly.—It is necessary to be animated, not only with a desire of discovering a more tranquil and happy state of existence, but still more so by a sentiment of devotion for the cause of humanity.

Thirdly.—It is necessary to adopt the principle of fraternity with all its consequences: the principle of equality in every thing; the principle of liberty reconcilable with the liberty of others; and the community of goods.

Fourthly.—It is necessary to consent to have no private property and to retain the use alone of necessary things; consequently to give up to the Community every thing possessed.

Fifthly.—It is necessary to possess and to bring into the Community the sum of \$80 per each individual, clothing for two years, with bed and bedding.

Sixthly.—An individual can retire from the Society and in so doing can claim a portion of what he has contributed.

Seventhly.—Each individual must consent to work, according to his strength and capacity, in a common workshop, and at the employment appointed him.

Eighthly.—All the members sit and eat together at the common table.

We will shortly enter more into detail upon all the conditions of admission.

What is Communism?

AND HOW WILL IT AFFECT OUR HAPPINESS

(Continued from our last.)

We have now glanced over the motives and inducements to labor; these being conceded as sufficient, the power to produce under communistic arrangements must necessarily be admitted; no argument is needed to show this.

Clothing, food and shelter are essential to life and happiness.

As regards the first of these we may without going into detail presume it will be more than equal to the most perfect of the present time.

Untampered by the injurious whims of fancy and fashion or the pernicious suggestions of competition eager for patronage, science, in considering the physical construction and organism of our bodies, will dictate its usefulness and convenience, and provident consideration of climate and variability of temperature will naturally influence its decisions; at times light and graceful; at others abundant and comfortable.

And while science prescribes its adaptability and suitableness, art will be consulted in grace of outline and purity of design: nature is ever consistent, and beauty and utility are at no time incompatible.

Relative to food the writer has no wish, nor does it seem to him a part of this subject, to become a disputant in the much vexed question concerning the respective merits of animal and vegetable diet, or the assumed moral and physical superiority of the latter over the former; that abundance will exist cannot be doubted and the communistic bill of fare he leaves to intelligence, humanity experience and a healthful taste.

As regards dwellings we may imagine that every superiority and improvement that science and experience will warrant in adopting will be taken advantage of; and as health is the natural and disease the exceptional state of existence, every precaution will be adopted for the conservation of the one and the prevention of the other.

The dwellings will doubtless be so constructed that although utility will be aimed at, embellishment and elegance will not be disregarded; that they will be well built, spacious, convenient and healthily situated may may be counted on: for frigid parsimony, speculating cupidity, and calculating egoism will have no control in their construction.

With these considerations the writer ventures to substantiate an opinion that the power, resources and practicability of production, as regards our material wants, in the community will be more efficient, and the advantages arising therefrom greater, than under the competitive system of individualism; and consequently more than equal to the necessities and requirements of physical wellbeing and our happiness connected therewith. This brings us to a consideration of the second part of our subject.

To be continued.

A. OBORNE.

BIOGRAPHY

OF MR. CABET.

Etienne Cabet was born at Dijon on the 1st of January, 1788. His father was a master cooper, who for some time was designed the embryo Communist leader for his own trade, and had him at work with him from the age of ten till twelve. The young Etienne, however, found himself studying soon after the latter period under Jacotot, and at fourteen was entered at the Lyceum, as a tutor or usher. It seems he abandoned the study of medicine for that of law, till 1812 he took his degree, and made his appearance at the provincial bar of Dijon.

His strongly-marked Democratic sentiments were early revealed, and at the revolution of 1830 he was in Paris at the head of one of the insurrectional municipalities. On the first of August he accepted the post of Attorney-General for the Island of Corsica, in which office he exerted himself with success in introducing the institution of trial by jury, and also in putting down some formidable herds of banditti.

It was not long, however, before he offered himself as a candidate for the honor of representing his native department (the Côte-d'Or) in the Chamber of Deputies. On this occasion he published a *Profession of Faith* the democratic sentiments of which caused his dismissal from the newly-acquired post. He had, however, already won sufficient esteem to draw from those around him—the Deputy Attorney-General and even his own successor—expressions of the utmost esteem and regard, with many regrets at his speedy departure.

His opponent at the election was sufficiently formidable, being a certain Marquis de Chauvelin, one of the leaders of the so-called Liberal party, who was backed by all the influence of the Court and Ministry. Nevertheless, he gained a complete victory.

The Government now marked him as a dangerous man, and soon took opportunities of getting up prosecutions against him, which were not, however, for some years successful. But at length he published two articles in his journal, *Le Populaire* (first established as a weekly paper in 1833), one entitled "The Republic is in the Chamber," and the other in favour of a body of Poles—who were cast by stress of weather into Havre on their way to America, which furnished to his enemies the long sought opportunity.

This time the Government succeeded. They prosecuted him for both articles, and obtained a conviction upon one of them, with a sentence of imprisonment for two and political interdiction for four years. This was in 1834. Manifestations of popular sympathy were abundant; at Argenson a medal was struck in his honour; but to escape the threatened imprisonment, and at the urgent solicitations of his political friends, he left the country, and went to Brussels. The reactionary party in Belgium, however, were in power, and would

not suffer him to remain there: so he came to London.

Here he continued his literary labours, keeping up a supply of articles for his own paper, besides writing some pamphlets against the system then pursued by the French Ministry, which were all published in Paris.

But having considerable time on his hands here, he devoted himself to more extensive labours. He conceived the idea of preparing works of useful instruction for the working classes, particularly on historical subjects, and designed, and to greater or less extent carried out, a series of books, including an *Outline of Universal History*, a *Compendium of the History of the French Republic*, a *Popular History of the French Revolution*, and an *Abridgement of the History of England*. But after he had made considerable progress towards the completion of these works, he turned his attention to the construction of a "Plan of a True Democracy," or a grand Democratic social organization.

This led him to Communism. Availing himself of opportunities of access to some of the extensive libraries of London, he perused all the books he could find of ancient or modern philosophers bearing on social organization, and became thence more and more confirmed in the Communist idea. He seized with avidity all those Communist tendencies which have been repeatedly exhibited in the writings of genius, whether in Plato's *Republic*, in many of the teachings of Christ, in the *New Atlantis* of Bacon, or in the *Utopia* of Sir Thomas More. He pursued his reading down to the writings of St. Simon, Fourier, Robert Owen, and the other modern Socialists. And having completed this extensive but necessarily rather cursory literary research he returned once more to his own thoughts, and commenced the reduction of his own ideas, new and old, into some order.

He thus produced his *Travels in Icaria*, not, as he says, "with the pretension of making a code or a law for a community, but simply to give a provisional idea of a great nation organized into community." This book consists of an account of an imaginary journey performed by an English nobleman to a fabulous land, which he calls Icaria, densely populated with a happy and virtuous people, abounding in all manner of material wealth, but the inhabitants of which were organized upon a system of the most complete equality on the principle of absolute community of goods. To add to the interest of the work (especially amongst the ladies) there is a slight tissue of a romance—founded of course on the idea of the supposed visitor falling in love with one of the Icarian ladies—running through the book, and binding together its different parts. This method gives the author an opportunity of introducing individual characters, and descending to details which would not be either so interesting or so clear, to most readers at all events, on any other plan. This work was printed in 1833, but not published till some time afterwards.

Mr. Cabet returned to France in 1839, arriving in Paris the 12th of May, after an absence of over five years. He first published his *Popular History of the French Revolution*, with an introduction containing a *Compendium of the History of the French*; a work the success of which has justified its title. In the following year the question of the Paris fortifications spring up, and Mr. Cabet entered into the lists of warily warfare with energy, as a most determined opponent of the scheme, in spite of its strenuous support by the *National*. In the course of the discussion between him and this paper, some silence was taken by the editors of the latter, and they sent him a challenge, which he had the moral courage to refuse.

The *Travels in Icaria* appeared at last, in 1840. It was caught up by large numbers of the people with enthusiasm, societies being formed among the poor to purchase joint-stock copies for circulation amongst the subscribers, rallies being got for single copies, and meetings being held for the purpose of having the book read aloud. It became, in fact, the text-book of a rapidly-increasing Communist sect.

It was followed up by some small pamphlets, and in 1841 the *Populaire* reappeared, half political, half Socialist—not without some danger, for Communism had then become indelible in France with ultra physical force doctrines, which, however, Cabet did his utmost to put down, his own doctrines being utterly opposed to all violence. Hence, indeed, the emigration to America which took place some years later.

He continued for some time the publication of these various Communist brochures, and also of his paper, with much success.

although he had at all times to contend with the violent prejudices and incessant calumnies brought upon the entire cause of Social Reform by the imprudent or criminal conduct of other Communist bodies, or, perhaps, of individuals called Communists merely as a convenient term of reproach!

One of the most interesting of these other writings is a small volume called *True Christianity*, being a very ingenious exhibition of all the Social tendencies discoverable throughout the Scriptures, both of the Old and New Testament. It is really surprising how good a case is made out for the doctrine, that Communism is but the true and genuine development of Christianity—"Christianity," as the title of this book says, "according to Jesus Christ."

AN ICARIAN THORATORIER.
(From the Leader of London.)

THE HISTORY

OR

THE ICARIAN COLONY OR COMMUNITY.

—Article 4.—

In one of our precedent articles upon the history and organization of Icaria, we stated that the Icarian emigration was an experiment undertaken by Mr. Cabet, the head of the Icarian school of socialists, and his disciples in order to prove that the Icarian system was practicable, reasonable and capable of constituting a society less imperfect and happier than the present. In order that the author and founder of this emigration and of this experimental Colony might have the latitude necessary to insure success, it was unanimously agreed on before quitting France, that the Gerance Direction or Government with dictatorial powers should be committed solely to Mr. Cabet for ten years, and that all his regulations should be executed without opposition and without a murmur as the law of the Community.

Without these conditions Mr. Cabet would not have quitted France; and such was then the confidence his disciples had in him that, they themselves all declared they would not go except under these conditions and would even accept no other Director.

However after the arrival at Nauvoo, which took place on the 15th of March 1849, some members of the Colony revolutionized rather than Icarians and more impatient than wise, who confounded the period of preparation and birth of the enterprise with that of finished perfection, forgetful too of their reiterated engagements commenced an opposition which was condemned almost unanimously by the Colony.

Unfortunately there chanced to be some enemies of the Community in the country who encouraged them in representing America as the land of absolute liberty, as if America possessed no laws which limited liberty under any circumstance.

It was then that some desertions took place which were secretly favoured by invincible enemies, but these desertions were strongly disapproved of by an immense majority.

Comprehending the experiment in all its parts as well as in its totality, weighing and estimating all circumstances and consulting no other than the general interest, Mr. Cabet himself proposed in Jan. 1850, the draught of a democratic and republican Constitution, in which the Gerance unique and absolute was replaced by one of number, elective, and annual, one half of its members to be replaced every six months.

Mr. Cabet also proposed that the laws should be made by the General Assembly.

These propositions were accepted; the Constitution was unanimously voted; Mr. Cabet unanimously elected president of the Icarian Community; and the five other members of the Gerance were also elected by great majorities.

But six months after, in August 1850, the period for re-elecing or replacing the first three members of the Gerance whose time

had expired, the germs of a division were discovered and two of the three former members were replaced under circumstances which at once revealed the commencement of a systematic opposition.

Several exhalations took place but the truth remained undiscovered.

The evil however increasing in the dark, new explanations were instituted which occupied the entire Community the whole of the 5th 6th and 7th of January which ended in revealing the truth, that a great number of the members had been led astray by some of their fellow members who were themselves deceived.

Now elections then took place on the 3rd of February for the whole of the Gerance.

M. Cabet was unanimously re-elected President of the Community, and the five others Co-Gerants were re-elected by very great majorities, as has been seen by a precedent number of this journal.

Thus the union and harmony, for a short time disturbed, is non re-established.

A small minority of the members left the Society with their wives and children: but the great majority of them remain firmly resolved to faithfully and courageously fulfil their first engagements. If it be objected that a minority of the members have quitted us, we reply that the great majority of them remain true to the banner of Icaria and to its first principle, namely, devotion to Fraternity.

On the 31st of January, after having discussed and voted the laws relating to the General Assembly, the Community on the 9th proceeded to elect the officers composing the Committee; the results of which were, that A. Marchand, on the first ballot, was elected president of Assembly by a majority of 54 votes out of 97; on the second ballot Mathieu and Fribourg as vice-presidents by 66 & 58 respectively; and Lyanna Tabureau and Thibault as secretaries by a strong majority, voted by rising and sitting.

Thus the President of the Community, the Gerance, the Committee of the Assembly, the Assembly itself in short the entire Community were found perfectly of accord, resolved to go forward and every day to draw themselves closer in the bonds of Fraternity which ought to unite them in the accomplishment of their holy and humane mission.—If a few of the dissenters who retire and a few enemies of the Community seek to embarrass it, the perseverance of the devoted majority will be sufficient to make it triumph.

CABET.

APPLICATIONS

FOR THE MUSICIANS OF THE ICARIANS.

We have on several occasions received applications for our musicians to attend churches, public meetings, dinner parties &c.; not only from the inhabitants of Nauvoo and its environs but also from those of Warsaw &c., at the same time offering to remunerate us for their services.

Our intention is in no wise to make a money speculation of our music our object being of a far more elevated character, namely, that of promoting and keeping up sentiments of harmony, union, fraternity and pleasurable satisfaction, we therefore decline receiving any recompense from those to whom their service may be granted.

In the second place, it would be an agreeable pleasure for us to be able to refuse nothing to the citizens of Nauvoo, who have given us so hearty a welcome, and who have on many occasions shown their sympathy and kindness towards us, and with whom it is our desire at all times to fraternize and evince our gratitude by doing all in our power to do them any service or render ourselves agreeable to them.

With this view we joined them with our musicians and singers on the occasion of the national festival of the fourth of July,

But our musicians are not like ordinary musicians, musicians by profession; they are the working members of the Icarians employed in the various workshops, and consequently they cannot be taken from their work for study, rehearsals or musical performances without disorganizing our workshops and labors.

As our musicians would be often applied for the result would be, that our workshops and labors would be frequently disorganized which would necessarily cause us too great an inconvenience.

Every one can thus easily understand, whatever our desire may be to accommodate our neighbors, that to part with our musicians would be impossible.

It has however been told us, that in refusing to lend the services of our musicians, we have made ourselves enemies: but we have a too good an opinion of the reason and justice of the inhabitants of Nauvoo to believe such a thing possible.

The Wicked Calumny OF OUR ENEMIES.

We have many friends in Nauvoo and in the country around; the mass of the inhabitants are kindly disposed towards us, and how indeed should it be otherwise since we are full of good wishes and fraternity for our fellow citizens and neighbors, and are desirous of conciliating all interests, without a wish to injure any single one.

We ought accordingly to be without enemies still we are not without a few, who let no opportunity escape to calumny and do us all the injury they can, as we shall presently show.

We have already said and we repeat it, these our enemies are wrong, completely so in being such towards us; because they can have no just and reasonable motive for enmity against us; if they have, let them make it publicly known, and we shall show them they are mistaken.

For instance one of our brethren, Linthillac, having set out for St. Louis on the 24th of January, in order to get a large wheel cast in place of one which had been broken at the Mill, and been detained by the cold and ice till the 9th of February, a rumour was set about that he had decamped with a considerable sum of money; so that the mill would neither be able to pay for, or purchase any more grain; that it was needless to take any more there; that persons must avoid selling, and that if any debts were owing they must make haste and get them paid if they did not wish to lose them they even went so far as to stop several wagons which were on the road to offer corn or wheat for sale, and the farmers have been so frightened that they have sold their grain below the price the mill would have given.

These falsehoods however did not hinder Linthillac from arriving on the 9th by the first boat which left St. Louis, and of bringing the wheel he was sent for.

All this wickedness and falsehood will not prevent us from accomplishing our purpose; for public opinion will every day, know us better, and calumny will only serve to make known where confidence should be placed.

ANOTHER ABSURD CALUMNY.

It is in vain that we endeavour to disguise from ourselves the fact, that we have enemies at Nauvoo.

However absurd and even contradictory their calumnies may be, they are nevertheless capable of injuring us. — For example, we have just learnt that some very respectable and influential persons at St. Louis have been weak enough to give credence to a wretch who quitted us some time ago,

and who is an individual of the most immoral and despicable character and totally unworthy of confidence. These honorable individuals would be very much ashamed and deeply regret having listened to him, even for a moment, if they only knew the worthless being who has thus deceived and abused their credulity.

Here even, at Nauvoo, at the time too when Mr Cabet has just been unanimously re-elected President of the Icarian Community; when the entire Community has just solemnly renewed its sentiments of confidence, respect, gratitude and filial love, even now certain enemies have circulated a rumour in the town that the Community is desirous of seeing Mr Cabet leave the Colony to return definitively to France, and that every body is so impatient to get rid of him that they have offered him \$10,000 to induce him to go.

All calumny, absurd and wicked calumny!!

For the future we shall publish every calumny, as we now publish this and other past calumnies; because we believe that publicity is the best of all counter-poisons. CABET.

To the Public.

Scarcely returned from St. Louis, I learn that injurious reports have been circulated respecting myself, namely, that I had absconded from the Society taking with me the whole of its funds or at least a considerable sum of money belonging to it. This is not the first time that such calumnies have been spread about; on almost every journey made by me or any of my brethren similar reports have been given out; I therefore think it my duty once for all to reply with a single answer as I think it beneath myself to refute such slanders.

I say then to those who have given rise to these reports that they have knowingly uttered a falsehood with view to injure and detract the Society, and that the whole of these rumours from first to last circulated against the Community or against its individual members have been nothing more or less than a tissue of cowardly lies, falsehoods and abuse; and in truth to be able to accuse any one of stealing money from the Society only shows their own incapability of doing the same thing themselves.

E. LINTILLAC,

Member of the Icarian Community.

OUR DISSENTERS ARE UNDER THE NECESSITY

OF
DETRACTING CALUMNIATING AND ATTACKING
THEIR FORMER BROTHERS AND THE
COMMUNITY.

Experience proves, and no one can be ignorant of it, that almost all those who have left the Community have become its enemies, more particularly those who remain at Nauvoo, for whom there is an inevitable necessity that they should more or less become hostile to the Society.

In the first place the year under the necessity of asking aid receiving aid or relief from the enemies of the Colony. — Consequently they are obliged, from necessity, to be grateful, and mindful of not displeasing them and to endeavour to do all they can to please them. As a consequence they are obliged to see and listen in silence to the hostilities of these, against the Community, its President, and its members; which is nothing else than tacitly approving and encouraging these hostilities.

Thus by a train of circumstances they will necessarily be led to speak as they hear these speak, to approve and expressly encourage them, to make common cause with them, to become their accomplices, to allow themselves to be led away by them, to aid them in their hatred, to conspire with them against the Community and to endeavour actively to work its ruin.

They commence with slander, speaking of the evils of the Community real and true or at least what they believe to be so, or making known to its enemies every thing which passes inside of often misrepresenting and distorting facts in consequence of their ignorance, their false judgements, their errors or their mean passions.

And is not this in truth decidedly treason against the Society? For, in a Society which has necessarily its imperfections and defects, like every other society or family, what is that member who purposely gives himself up to indiscretions; who construes falsely, and wrongly interprets his co-members? I again ask is he not a traitor? Particularly when he attacks in the dark, and in such a manner that no one is there to contradict his inexactitudes and his errors.

From slandering an old friend, to please an enemy, there is only one step to calumniating; and the dissenter having once given way to slander will go one calumniating and will at last become decidedly hostile and attack his former brethren; and his calumnies and hostilities will be so much the more dangerous and detestable from his having been once a member of the society and of the family. — Is not this again another treason?

From this, he will soon no longer be able to control himself: unable to avow that he did wrong in quitting the Community he will be induced to do all in his power to persuade others, that, it was the majority and the Community which were wrong: he will represent the dissenters, as being the only individuals who are educated, talented, clear-sighted and independent; in short, as the genius and intelligence of the community; while the majority will be called sheep or fools voting as they are told to vote, and the Community altogether will be described as a pack of individuals destitute of fraternity, who have, on account of their vices, have been obliged to fly their country, in a word he will be prodigal of all sorts of accusations against it; he will predict the approaching ruin of the Association; and by a train of circumstances will secretly desire the fall of the family and will even endeavour to effect its destruction, in order to prove himself right in his predictions.

So circumstanced, he must have a supernatural courage to restrain himself from endeavouring to get at a knowledge of what is passing in the Community: to refrain from, trying to sow division and discord: from exciting to opposition resistance and infraction of the rules; from inducing others clandestinely to report what is going on, to desert, and to commit other treasons.

And this manner of acting on the part of a dissenter, what is it, if it be not sheer treason towards his former family?

And if he does like many other dissenters have done for these two years past, who have drawn up hostile and calumnious propositions and have sent them to newspapers the most anti-popular; who have made common cause with the police of a Government continually persecuting Democracy, and who are every where lying in wait, at New-Orleans, St. Louis, in short wherever the Icarians arrive, in order by their falsehoods and lies to prevent their coming to Nauvoo.

Is not all this a violation of engagements contracted: of obligations contracted to; of promises made; of protestations repeated, and of vows pronounced?

Is it not a violation of all duty, of conscience, of loyalty, of probity, of morality, of humanity and honor?

What, of all offenses persecuted before a court of Justice, can be more immoral than this acting?

What is there so revolting in the list of crimes committed by the Aristocracy, the Priests, usurpers and despots against the people...

But when we consider, that these individuals are workmen, democrats, Republicans and pretended Icarians, who behave thus

towards their brother workmen, proletarians, democrats, Republicans and learners who are devoting themselves to the salvation of the people and of humanity; when we see this, I say: is it not enough momentarily to discourage, disgust, to despair of progress and of deliverance of the human race...?

But no, no disgust, discouragement or despair! What, if there be imperfections in the People, as well as among the privileged classes, is it surprising?

What, if there be a minority so blind as to compromise every thing, is this to be wondered at either? What is all this to a courageous constant and devoted majority whose desire is to save itself in order to be able to aid and save Humanity?

CABINET.

MECHANICS OF ILLINOIS.

BRETHREN:

At a meeting of the Mechanics' Mutual Protection, of Joliet, it was resolved that the following Committee address you on the importance of instituting Mechanics' Mutual Protections in all localities, where it can be done to advantage; that an Address be forwarded to each of the following papers, with a request for its publication, viz: the Chicago Democrat, Journal, Gem of the Prairie, Commercial Advertiser, Peoria Register, State Register, Ottawa Free Trader.

JOSIAH BEAUMONT, }
O. P. PHILLIPS, } Committee.
HENRY LOGAN, }

As to the necessity of forming Mechanics' Mutual Protections, we have only to direct your undivided attention to the past history of mechanics in this and other countries, to impress upon you the past history of mechanics in this and other countries, to impress upon you the solemn resolve and determination to join and unite with us in the laudable enterprise, of securing the mechanic the enjoyment of the fruit of his labor, and his elevation far beyond the sphere he has for ages occupied. Our brethren in the Old World have for years been struggling against the rapid and fearful encroachment of wealth and power; but their struggles have been in vain, their efforts have been crushed beneath the bloody car of Kingcraft, and their combinations to acquire a recognition for their labor, have met with additional burdens, miseries, and woes, by the millions of wealth and power, until they are driven to despair. When we look at the suffering of our brethren in Europe, engaged in a philanthropic movement for the attainment of their rights, and by that means, a fair compensation for their labor, we must be deeply sensible of the fact that in this land of Liberty, where there is no Kingcraft to crush us, and no Despotism to manacle us in the fetters of slavery, it is our own fault if we do not enjoy the products of our labor. It is a truth familiar to us all, that we have not, neither do we as a class, enjoy the products of our labor, or worth of our hire.

How then shall we be enabled to obtain a just remuneration for our labor?

How shall we more generally diffuse and spread the principles and sciences governing mechanics and the arts?

How shall we elevate our brethren in their various capacities, and give them the greatest proficiency in their occupations?

How shall we extend to apprentice under our care, a good education, that hereafter the mechanic and artist may assume a better station than has hitherto been awarded to them?

How shall we render to each other that advice and mutual assistance which we need all in all our advocations?

How shall we provide against distress, and the misery and wretchedness (which thousands of instances attend the sickness and death of the mechanic) extend care and relief, and be a protector to the widow and a father to the fatherless?

How shall we protect each other from the threatenings and encroachments of wealth and power which combine against us, and every year assure a more formidable aspect?

How shall we cultivate a proper understanding between the employer and employed, and render mutual their interest, instead of the conflicting chaos in which they have so long existed?

We answer by instituting Mechanics' Mutual Protections through the length and breadth of our land, and thus realizing the above interrogatories which are our objects.

We wish to elevate ourselves from the position we have so long occupied, to a sphere in the physical, intellectual and moral world, far higher and more advanced than has been the lot of mechanics and artists to occupy. We are indebted to the mechanics of Buffalo for the organization of Mechanics' Mutual Protections. It is only a few years since power and wealth had arrayed themselves against the Mechanics there to such an extent, that numbers were at times cramped to obtain the necessities of comfortable existence. They called public meeting, drafted resolutions, and formed the first Protection in the United States, and now enjoy, to a great extent, the products of their labor. At the present time, there are between one and two hundred Protections in this Republic, all earnestly engaged in the good work of progression, redress of wrongs, and adoption of labor's remedies. — Mechanics of Illinois! if you wish not to be behind our brethren in other States of the Union in this great work, if you wish to show your brethren in the East, West, North and South, that the Mechanics of Illinois are men endowed with bright, glowing intellects, and as well as Kings and Princes, bear the impress of our Heavenly Protector, come forward and assist us in giving universality to our institutions. We are Pioneers. We need help. The field of our operations is large. The tears and cries of the mechanics' widow and orphan cry aloud to us from all quarters, to be up and doing. We are determined to go onward. Will you assist us? Will you be lukewarm and apathetic in this emergency, brethren? We appeal to you for co-operation. Tear asunder the bandages of prejudice, apathy and dissension, that have so long crippled the march of emancipation.

Come forward and join us in operating with our brethren, for the attainment of our philanthropic and Godlike object, and let us never relax our exertions, until we have elevated the mechanics and artists as high as enlightened reason can conscientiously demand.

Any desiring information concerning the foregoing, will please address (Post paid) M. M. Protection No. 1, Joliet, Will Co.

We have taken the above address from the "Chicago Tribune" and as there is a connection, between it and our principles of Association, we do ourselves the pleasure of giving it a place our columns.

We also take the opportunity of making a few observations thereon. The above propositions if carried out may in some degree alleviate the lot of the working classes but we do not believe the project sufficiently radical to extirpate all the ills which weigh up on working-men in the existing state or Society; we firmly believe that association based on the principle of Communism, is alone capable of realizing the wishes of the meeting which has proposed this system of mutual insurance. We are able to convince those who have signed it, that perfect association like that of Community, which provides for all classes of the social body, and not "Mechanics" alone, is the only system capable of ensuring the happiness of all its members.

These few comments apply with reason to "Buildings Associations" of which we have before spoken.

SOCIAL

SOCIAL DISORDER.

ST. PAUL, January 15th.

On the adjournment of the Legislature at the Capitol on the 15th, St. Paul, a rencounter took place between J. M. Goodhue, editor of the Pioneer, and Mr. Cooper, brother of Judge Cooper, in which Goodhue shot Cooper in the abdomen. The ball lodging in the back, and Cooper after being shot, drew a bowie knife and stabbed Goodhue three times, once in the back and twice in the abdomen. Both are supposed to be mortally wounded.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

ROCHESTER, January 28.

Coroner Pullis held an inquest on the bodies of Sarah Sharp and John Everett, in Penfield. Everett was a brother-in-law of Miss Sharp, and for several years had illicit intercourse with her.

A man by the name of Charles Edwards had lately become intimate with Miss Sharp, which created jealousy on the part of Everett. The evidence is that he sharpened a jack-knife and proceeded to the residence of Mr. Campbell, where Miss Sharp and Edwards were. Everett waited outside to see if Edwards and Miss Sharp were intimate. About 8 o'clock Miss Sharp went out at the door, and a minute after a scream was heard, when Campbell and Edwards went out and found Miss Sharp's throat cut from ear to ear, and Everett in the same condition.

Everett was about 40 years of age; Miss Sharp about 30.

A deck passenger named Archibald McPhail, a Scotchman by birth, sprang from the steamer Emily on her last trip, while laboring under delirium tremens, and was drowned.

CHICAGO, January 30th.

SUICIDE. — A distressing case of suicide occurred Monday morning on Wells street, between Madison and Monroe, in the city. A Mrs. Priestly, who had been laboring under alienation of mind since Tuesday, 21st inst., at which time she gave birth to a child, cut her throat with a small pocket knife, severing the jugular vein, and expired a few minutes after she was discovered. Her husband had left her but a few minutes before the dreadful act was committed.

EFFECT OF SUDDEN FORTUNE. — A man named Henry Woods, in New York, bearing the other day that he had been left a legacy of \$5,000 by the death of a relative in Scotland, immediately quit work, got drunk, and the next morning was found drowned in one of the docks.

DISASTERS.

The New York Tribune publishes a rumor of the loss of the ship Emily, from San Francisco for Panama. — She had on board 200 returning Californians, all of whom, except two, are reported to be lost. They are said to be mostly from the Western States.

SHIP BLOWN UP. — American Officers Killed. — On board the Portuguese Frigate Donna Maria, which was blown up at Macao, while celebrating the Queen's birth day, there were several officers of the U. S. ship Marlon, who were to have dined on board, and were it is supposed killed.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Feb. 1.

Information has just been received here of the explosion of the steamer May Queen on her way up, from Paducah to Nashville, while attempting to land ten miles below this place. She collapsed a time, scalding five or six deck hands and one cabin passenger, two of the deck hands, a white man and a negro, our informant states, were so badly injured that they are despaired of. The rest were slightly injured, and will recover. Considerable freight deposited on the fore-castle was blown into the river, and lost.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1.

Brig Mechanic, from San Juan de Nicaragua, reports that the brig Martha Reinger, bound from that place to New York with 90 returning Californians as passengers, was wrecked on the 7th January, on a reef in the Caribbean Sea. She is a total loss. The Mechanic took of 63 passengers. The fate of the others is unknown.

ST. GEORGE, February 2.

Last night the Cambria laid by, two miles above Turkey Island, started this morning at 7 o'clock, and at the head of Turkey Island, on the Missouri side, struck a log, and sunk in about ten feet of water. Boat and cargo a total loss; no lives lost; fifty cabin passengers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLEVERLY MEXICO. — A pamphlet published a Mexico, states, that the income of the clergy of that country amounts to \$20,000,000 per annum. They are also in possession of landed property representing an enormous capital. The revenues of the General Government itself are stated not to exceed \$6,000,000.

A singular discovery has been made by M. Nicholas Zach, a lithographer, of Munich. He has found that by a preparation applied to designs traced by a pointed instrument, on a plate of any sort of metal, the drawing reproduces itself in relief, in less than an hour, on the plate. Zach has given to his discovery the name of Metallography.

The Shakers of New Hampshire have purchased a large tract of land in Ohio, to which they intend to remove, feeling themselves injured and persecuted by their present neighbors.

A GOOD LAW.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN WISCONSIN. — The Senate of Wisconsin, by a large majority, has passed an act to abolish capital punishment and the Madison Democrat apprehends it will meet with like favor in the House.

It is said that Capt. Erierson, the celebrated engineer, is engaged in producing a steam carriage for use upon plank roads, by which immense bodies may be transported, at a good speed, with small cost. Fifteen years ago, many attempts were made in England to procure a steam carriage suitable to use upon common roads, but no experiment resulted profitably.

KOSUTH COMING TO AMERICA. — The *Göner Polski* announces that the affairs of the Hungarian Refugees have been finally arranged. — America has offered them an asylum which they have accepted, and has undertaken to provide for their wants; the Ottoman Government pays their expenses to Liverpool, and the English Government their expenses thence to America. This arrangement was proposed by the Ottoman Government, and accepted by England and America.

STATISTICS.

SEAMENSHIP BUILDING. — The annual report of commerce and navigation gives the following aggregate of the number of steamboats built in the United States since 1821 — twenty-five years, in periods of five years each: — from 1821 to 1825, 164; 1825 to 1830, 301; 1830 to 1835, 504; 1835 to 1840, 522; 1840 to 1845, 569. Total, 2,460. Two-thirds of these are built in the West; one-sixth of them in Ohio. The largest number of steamboats built at one place, are built in Pittsburgh and its neighborhood.

SHIP BUILDING. — As an example of the extent to which this branch of industry is carried on in this city, we will give the following statement of one of our principal ship builders, furnished to the United States Marshal, developing facts in relation to this year ending June 1st, 1850: —

About 385 men were constantly employed during the year for which the report was made, at an average of \$1 75 per day. The monthly payments for work performed amounted to \$17,517, or \$210,204 per annum. During the time mentioned, two steamships, measuring 3,000 tons, and eight ships, of 11,000 tons, were launched by him. There were consumed, in the construction of vessels of various descriptions, 80,000 lbs. of copper bolts, brass work, &c.; 525,000 lbs. of iron bolts, wrought and cast iron work; 60,000 cubic feet of live oak; 6,000 do. locust; 4,000 do. cedar; 175,000 white oak; 100,000 pitch pine; 10,000 white pine; 300,000 superficial feet of white oak plank; 850,000 do. pitch pine; 720,000 do. white pine; 300,000 do. lumber; \$10,000 worth of spars; 50,000 lbs. oakum, &c. This is quite an extensive business, we should judge, and appears the larger, when we reflect that it is the business of only one man engaged in ship building. There are, however, a number of ship builders on the East River, from Corlears Hook and upwards, and also in Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Hoboken, &c., whose business will compare favorably with the above. We also learn that several new ship-yards, both in the city proper, and in the neighborhood, are in contemplation by our enterprising mechanics, those now in operation not being sufficient to supply the demand for vessels; a large portion of which vessels our merchants are compelled to order from Maine, and other Northern States, for the simple reason that there are not yards enough to build them here. We are glad to see, as an evidence of our prosperity, more ship-yards established around us, and as our shipwrights now build the best vessels, so we hope soon to see them build the greatest number, of any city on the face of the globe.

(*American Phenological Journal*.)

NOTICE.

State of Illinois }
Hancock County }
Set. In the Circuit Court
of said County.
To the April term there-
of A. D. 1851.

Michael Rickar School
Commissioner and Agent for
the inhabitants of Hancock
County for the use of the
inhabitants of Township
number Five North Range
Eight West.

vs
George Baxter

Complainant
In Chancery
Defendant.

It appearing by affidavit regularly sworn to and filed in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of said County that you the said George Baxter are a non resident of this state. Notice is therefore hereby given to you the said George Baxter non resident Defendant aforesaid, that a bill in Chancery has been filed in the Clerk's Office aforesaid by the above named Complainant against you the said Defendant, that a summons has been issued thereon returnable to the next term of said Court, that said suit is now pending in said Court. Now unless you the said George Baxter shall be and appear before our said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of April next and plead, answer or demur to the said Complainants bill filed as aforesaid, the matters and things therein contained will be taken for confessed against you and a Decree entered accordingly.

Witness David, E. Head Clerk
of our said Circuit Court, and
the seal thereof at Carthage this
25th day of January A. D. 1851.

DAVID, E. HEAD, Clerk.
H. G. Barner for Compl't.

State of Illinois }
Hancock County }
Set. In the Circuit Court
of said County.
To the April term there-
of A. D. 1851.

Benjamin Riter }
vs }
William Mc. Lennen, John,
C. Mc. Intosh, Reuben, H.
Loomis, Franklin Hall, and
John Carroll. }
Complainant
In Chancery
Defendants.

It appearing by affidavit regularly sworn to and filed in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of said County that you the said John C. Mc. Intosh, Franklin Hall, and John Carroll three of the above named Defendants are non residents of the State of Illinois. Notice is therefore hereby given to you the said John C. Mc. Intosh, Franklin Hall and John Carroll non resident Defendants aforesaid that a bill in Chancery has been filed in the Clerk's Office aforesaid by the above named Complainant against you the said non resident Defendants and William Mc. Lennen and Reuben H. Loomis that a summons has been issued thereon returnable to the next term of said Court. Now unless you the said John C. Mc. Intosh, Franklin Hall and John Carroll and each of you shall be and appear before our said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of April next, and plead answer or demur to the said Complainants bill filed as aforesaid the matters and things therein contained will be taken for confessed against you and a decree entered accordingly.

Witness David, E. Head Clerk of our
said Circuit Court and the Seal there-
of at Carthage this 21th day of
January A. D. 1851.

Warren & Edmunds }
for Complainant }
DAVID, E. HEAD, Clerk.

Notice

HUGH WHITE and all other persons interested, are hereby notified that John C. Bideman did, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1848, at a sale for taxes, at Carthage in the County of Hancock and State of Illinois, purchase the West 1/2 of Lot 1, Block No. one hundred and forty seven, also the Southeast 1/4 of Lot 1, Block 147, all in the City of Nauvoo, County of Hancock and State of Illinois; and that the certificates of purchase of the same have been transferred to me, and that the time of redemption on the same will expire on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1851.

NAUVOO, January 20th 1851.
LEWIS C. BIDEMAN.

JAMES WHITE and all other persons interested, will take notice that on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1849, at a sale for taxes, at Carthage in the County of Hancock and State of Illinois, Christopher E. Yates did purchase Lot 2, Block 160 and a part of Lot 4, Block 150, commencing at the Northwest corner of said Lot, thence East 99 feet, thence South 42 feet, thence East 99 feet, thence South to the Southeast corner of said Lot, thence North to beginning, and that the certificates of purchase have been transferred to me. All in the city of Nauvoo, County of Hancock, and Illinois and that the time of redemption on the same will expire on the 11th day of May A. D. 1851.

NAUVOO, January 20th 1851.

R. H. LQOMIS.

Notice

State of Illinois }
Hancock County }
Set. In the Circuit Court
of said County.
To the April term there-
of A. D. 1851.

Michael Rickar School
Commissioner and agent
for the inhabitants of Hancock
County for the use of the
inhabitants of Township
No five North of the
base line and Range No
Eight West of the 1th principal
Meridian

vs
Frederick Loring, George
Baxter and Sharp Baxter }
Complainant
In Chancery.
Defendant

It appearing by affidavit regularly sworn to and filed in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of said County, that you the said George Baxter and Sharp Baxter two of the above named Defendants non residents of this State, Notice is therefore hereby given to you the said George Baxter and Sharp Baxter non residents as aforesaid, that a bill in Chancery has been filed in the Clerk's Office in the Circuit Court aforesaid by the above named Complainant and against you the said George Baxter and Sharp Baxter and Frederick Loring that a summons has been issued thereon returnable to the next April term of said Court. Now unless you, and each of you the said non resident Defendants shall be and appear before our said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of April next and plead, answer or demur to the said Complainants bill filed as aforesaid, the matters and things therein contained will be taken for confessed against you and a decree entered accordingly.

Witness David E. Head
Clerk of our said Circuit
Court and the Seal thereof at
Carthage this 28th day of Ja-
nuary A. D. 1851.

N. G. Barner }
for Compl't }
DAVID E. HEAD
Clerk.

State of Illinois }
Hancock County }
Set. In the Circuit Court
of said County.

Mary L. Forster }
vs }
Spencer J. Forster }
Complainant
Bill for Divorce
Defendant

Whereas it appearing by affidavit regularly sworn to and filed in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of said County, that Spencer J. Forster the above named defendant is a non resident of the State of Illinois, notice is therefore hereby given to you the said Spencer J. Forster non resident defendant as aforesaid, that a bill in Chancery has been filed against you in the Clerk's office aforesaid, by the above named Complainant, that a summons has been issued thereon returnable to the next April term of said Court now unless you the said Spencer J. Forster shall be and appear before the judge of our said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of April next (A. D. 1851), and plead answer or demur to the said Complainants bill filed as aforesaid, the matters and things therein contained will be taken for confessed against you and a decree entered accordingly.

Witness David E. Head Clerk
of our said Circuit Court and
the seal thereof at Carthage this 31
day of February A. D. 1851.

D. E. HEAD, Clerk.
By J. A. WINTON, Deputy.
WARREN & EDMUNDS Sol's. for Compl't.

State of Illinois }
Hancock County }
Set. In the Circuit Court
of said County.

Samuel Ramsey }
vs }
William Kendall, Susan
Kendall, & Henry T.
Kendall, Isabella Ken-
dall, Wesley B. Summers
as adur of H. Kendall
dec, Abraham Lionber-
ger, Susannah Preison,
Joen S. Preison & Mary
E. Pierson, George H.
Capron adur of T. W.
Preison deceased & Da-
vid J. Baker.

Complainant
In Chancery
Defendants

Whereas is appearing by affidavit regularly sworn to and filed in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of said County that: Susannah Preison, John James Preison and Mary Eliza Preison three of the defendants in this suit are non residents of the State of Illinois. Notice is therefore hereby given to you the said Susannah Preison, John James Preison and Mary Eliza Preison that a bill in Chancery has been filed against you and others in the Clerk's office aforesaid by the above named complainants that a summons has been issued thereon, returnable at the next April term of said Court and unless you the said non residents shall personally be and appear before the judge of our said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of April next (1851) and plead answer or demur to the said complainants bill filed as aforesaid, the matter and things therein contained will be taken for confessed against you and a decree entered accordingly.

Witness David E. Head Clerk
of our said Circuit Court and the
seal thereof at Carthage this 3d
day of February A. D. 1851.
D. E. HEAD, Clerk.
By J. A. WINTON, Deputy.
WARREN & EDMUNDS for plain.

State of Illinois }
Hancock County }
Set. In the Circuit Court
of said County.
To the April term there-
of A. D. 1851.

Notice is hereby given to You and all others whom it may concern that unless the said Lots as above described, are respectively redeemed, on or before the Ninth day of May A. D. 1851 application will be made to the Sheriff of Hancock County for deeds for said Lots not redeemed.

JAMES FAULKNER.

ICARIAN PUBLICATIONS ON SALE.

The following works are to be had at the office of the Community at Nauvoo, and at the Icarian Store 40, Market street, between Main & Second, St. Louis, Mo.

Also of Mr. James Nelson Tobacconist, 231, Chapitaulas street New Orleans, and of Mr. John Weik Bookseller Philadelphia.

The whole of the Icarian works written by Mr. Cabet published in french.

The Voyage en Icarie translated into german. Price 80 c.
Le Credo Communist also in german, Price 10 c.; And a new pamphlet, of 32 pages in English and french entitled, FRATERNITY. Fraternité. -- Price : 5 cents.

HENRY L. CLARK.

EUGENE MILTENBERGER.

Clark & Miltenberger.
127 COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 127
Main Street Corner of Vine, up Stairs.
St LOUIS, Mo.

Cash advances made on property in store, for sale in this market, or for shipment.

NAUVOO. -- Icarian Printing Establishment.

NOTICE.

State of Illinois }
Hancock County }
Set. In the Circuit Court
of said County.
To the April term there-
of A. D. 1851.

Michael Rickar School
Commissioner and Agent for
the inhabitants of Hancock
County for the use of the
inhabitants of Township
number Five North Range
Eight West.

George Baxter

Complainant

In Chancery
Defendant.

It appearing by affidavit regularly sworn to and filed in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of said County that you the said George Baxter are a non resident of this state. Notice is therefore hereby given to you the said George Baxter non resident Defendant aforesaid, that a bill in Chancery has been filed in the Clerk's Office aforesaid by the above named Complainant against you the said Defendant, that a summons has been issued thereon returnable to the next term of said Court, that said suit is now pending in said Court. Now unless you the said George Baxter shall be and appear before our said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of April next and plead, answer or demur to the said Complainant's bill filed as aforesaid, the matters and things therein contained will be taken for confessed against you and a Decree entered accordingly.

Witness David, E. Head Clerk
of our said Circuit Court, and
the seal thereof at Carthage this
25th day of January A. D. 1851.

DAVID E. HEAD, Clerk.

H. G. Barner for Compl't.

State of Illinois }
Hancock County }
Set. In the Circuit Court
of said County.
To the April term there-
of A. D. 1851.

Benjamin Ritter

Complainant

William Mc. Lennen, John,
C. Mc. Jutosh, Reuben, H.
Loomis, Franklin Hall, and
John Carroll.

Defendants.

It appearing by affidavit regularly sworn to and filed in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of said County that you the said John C. Mc. Jutosh, Franklin Hall, and John Carroll three of the above named Defendants are non residents of the State of Illinois. Notice is therefore hereby given to you the said John C. Mc. Jutosh, Franklin Hall and John Carroll non resident Defendants aforesaid, that a bill in Chancery has been filed in the Clerk's Office aforesaid by the above named Complainant against you the said non resident Defendants and William Mc. Lennen and Reuben H. Loomis that a summons has been issued thereon returnable to the next term of said Court. Now unless you the said John C. Mc. Jutosh, Franklin Hall and John Carroll and each of you shall be and appear before our said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of April next, and plead answer or demur to the said Complainant's bill filed as aforesaid the matters and things therein contained will be taken for confessed against you and a decree entered accordingly.

Witness David, E. Head Clerk of our
said Circuit Court and the Seal there-
of at Carthage this 21th day of
January A. D. 1851.

Warren & Edmunds } DAVID E. HEAD,
for Complainant } Clerk.

Notice

HUGH WHITE and all other persons interested, are hereby notified that John C. Bideman did, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1848, at a sale for taxes, at Carthage in the County of Hancock and State of Illinois, purchase the West 1/2 of Lot 1. Block No one hundred and forty seven, also the Southeast 1/4 of Lot 4. Block 147, all in the City of Nauvoo, county of Hancock and State of Illinois; and that the certificates of purchase of the same have been transferred to me, and that the time of redemption on the same will expire on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1851.
Nauvoo, January 23th 1851.
LEWIS C. BIDEAMAN.

JAMES WHITE and all other persons interested, will take notice that on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1849, at a sale for taxes, at Carthage in the County of Hancock and State of Illinois, Christopher E. Yates did purchase Lot 2, Block 150 and a part of Lot 4, Block 150, commencing at the Northwest corner of said Lot, thence East 99 feet, thence South 42 feet, thence East 99 feet, thence South to the Southeast corner of said Lot, thence West to the beginning, and that the certificates of purchase have been transferred to me. All in the city of Nauvoo, County of Hancock, and Illinois and that the time of redemption on the same will expire on the Ninth day of May A. D. 1851.

Nauvoo, January 20th 1851.

R. H. LOMIS.

Notice

State of Illinois }
Hancock County }
Set. In the Circuit Court
of said County.
To the April term there-
of A. D. 1851.

Michael Rickar School
Commissioner and agent
for the inhabitants of Hancock
County for the use of the
inhabitants of Town-
ship No five North of the
base line and Range No
Eight West of the 1th principal
Meridian

Complainant

Frederick Loring, George
Baxter and Sharp Baxter

In Chancery

Defendant

It appearing by affidavit regularly sworn to and filed in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of said County, that you the said George Baxter and Sharp Baxter two of the above named Defendants non residents of this State. Notice is therefore hereby given to you the said George Baxter and Sharp Baxter non residents as aforesaid, that a bill in Chancery has been filed in the Clerk's Office in the Circuit Court aforesaid by the above named Complainant and against you the said George Baxter and Sharp Baxter and Frederick Loring that a summons has been issued thereon returnable to the next April term of said Court. Now unless you, and each of you the said non resident Defendants shall be and appear before our said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of April next and plead, answer or demur to the said Complainant's bill filed as aforesaid, the matters and things therein contained will be taken for confessed against you and a decree entered accordingly.

Witness David E. Head
Clerk of our said Circuit
Court and the Seal thereof at
Carthage this 28th day of Jan-
uary A. D. 1851.

N. G. Barner } DAVID E. HEAD
for Compl't } Clerk.

State of Illinois } SS.
Hancock County }

Mary L. Forster }
Complainant
vs
Spencer J. Forster } Bill for Divorce
Defendant

Whereas it appearing by affidavit regularly sworn to and filed in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of said County, that Spencer J. Forster the above named defendant is a non resident of the State of Illinois, notice is therefore hereby given to you the said Spencer J. Forster non resident defendant as aforesaid, that a bill in Chancery has been filed against you in the Clerk's office aforesaid, by the above named complainant, that a summons has been issued thereon returnable to the next April term of said Court now unless you the said Spencer J. Forster shall be and appear before the Judge of our said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of April next (A. D. 1851), and plead answer or demur to the said complainant's bill filed as aforesaid, the matters and things therein contained will be taken for confessed against you and a decree entered accordingly.

Witness David E. Head Clerk
of our said Circuit Court and the
seal thereof at Carthage this 3d
day of February A. D. 1851.

D. E. HEAD, Clerk.
By J. A. WINTSON, Deputy.
WARREN & EDMUNDS Sol's, for Compu.

State of Illinois } SS
Hancock County }
Samuel Ramsey } Complainant
vs } In Chancery

William Kendall, Susan
Kendall, & Henry T.
Kendall, Isabella Ken-
dall, Wesley H. Summers
as admr of H. Kendol-
dec, Abraham Lionber-
ger, Susannah Preison,
Joan S. Preison & Mary
E. Pierson, George H.
Capron admr of T. W.
Preison deceased & Da-
vid J. Baker.

Defendants

Whereas it appearing by affidavit regularly sworn to and filed in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of said County that: Susannah Preison, John James Preison and Mary Eliza Preison three of the defendants in this suit are non residents of the State of Illinois. Notice is therefore hereby given to you the said Susannah Preison, John James Preison and Mary Eliza Preison that a bill in Chancery has been filed against you and others in the Clerk's office aforesaid by the above named complainants that a summons has been issued thereon, returnable at the next April term of said Court and unless you the said non residents shall personally be and appear before the Judge of our said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of April next (1851) and plead answer to demur to the said complainants bill filed as aforesaid, the matter and things therein contained will be taken for confessed against you and a decree entered accordingly.

Witness David E. Head Clerk
of our said Circuit Court and
the seal thereof at Carthage this 3d
day of February A. D. 1851.
D. E. HEAD, Clerk.

By J. A. WINSTON, Deputy.
WARREN & EDMUNDS for plain.

State of Illinois } SS
Hancock County }

Notice is hereby given to the persons named below and to all whom it may concern that William Baker and other persons as named below, did on the ninth day of May A. D. 1849 purchase at a sale of lands and town Lots for taxes due the State of Illinois and County of Hancock the following described Town Lots to wit: W. Baker 3/4 E. side Lot 2 Block 137 Nauvoo taxed in name of H. White. Also William White you are in like notified that M. M. Morrill did at the same sale for taxes, as aforesaid, on the same day aforesaid, purchase as aforesaid.

Lot 1 Block 102 Nauvoo
Also to James White you are in like manner notified that Selon Stark did at the same sale for taxes aforesaid, on the same day as aforesaid, purchase as aforesaid.

Lot 4 Block 157 Nauvoo.
Also that C. E. Yate did purchase as aforesaid, on the day aforesaid, at the same aforesaid Lot 4 Block 158 Nauvoo.

Also to A. Van Orden you are in like manner notified that James M. Kee did purchase as aforesaid, on the day aforesaid at the sale aforesaid W. 3/4 lot 3 Block 148 Nauvoo
Also to Hugh White you are in like manner notified that John P. Yates, did purchase as aforesaid, on the day aforesaid, at the sale aforesaid, 1/2 lot 1 E. side Lot 2 Block 111 Nauvoo.

Also on the Eighth day of May aforesaid at the sale aforesaid purchase as aforesaid 1/2 lot 1 E. side Lot 1 Block 79 Nauvoo.
And that the certificates of purchase of each and every one of the above named lots have been assigned to Richard Griffin and that the time of redemption will expire on the Eighth and Ninth day of May 1851.

You and each of you, severally, and respectively and all persons whom it may concern and therefore notified, that unless the said premises above described in the notices in your names above are respectively redeemed on or before the day and year last aforesaid, application will be made to the Sheriff of said Hancock County for deeds for said premises respectively as aforesaid then not redeemed.

RICHARD GRIFFIN.

State of Illinois } SS
Hancock County }

To John Woodworth and all others whom it may concern notice is hereby given that I did on the ninth day of May, A. D. 1849 purchase the following described Town Lots at tax sale for taxes due the State of Illinois, and County of Hancock to wit:

3/4 to side Lot 3 Block 3
Lot 2 Block 8
Lot 1 Block 10
3/4 to side Lot 3 Block 10
3/4 to side Lot 2 Block 11
3/4 to side Lot 2 Block 11
Lot 4 Block 11
Lot 1 Block 12
3/4 to side Lot 2 Block 12
Lot 3 Block 12

Warrington's
Addition to
Nauvoo.

All the above named Lots are in Warrington's addition to Nauvoo, and that the time of redemption will expire on the ninth day of May A. D. 1851.

Notice is hereby, given to You and all others whom it may concern that unless the said Lots above described, are respectively redeemed, on or before the Ninth day of May A. D. 1851 application will be made to the Sheriff of Hancock County for deeds for said Lots not redeemed.

JAMES FAULKNER.

To R. D. Foster and All Whom it may concern (take notice, that on the 8th day of May A. D. 1849 I purchased at Sheriff's Sale for taxes, and costs due thereon for the year 1848 the following described lot, situated in the County of Hancock State of Illinois described as: 59 acres part of the S. W. 1/4 of fractional sec. 21 Town 7 N. Range 7 West and the time of redemption will expire on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1851, January 13th 1851.

DAVID MACK.

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The following works are to be had at the office of the Community at Nauvoo, and at the Icarian Store 40, Market street between Main & Second, St. Louis, Mo.

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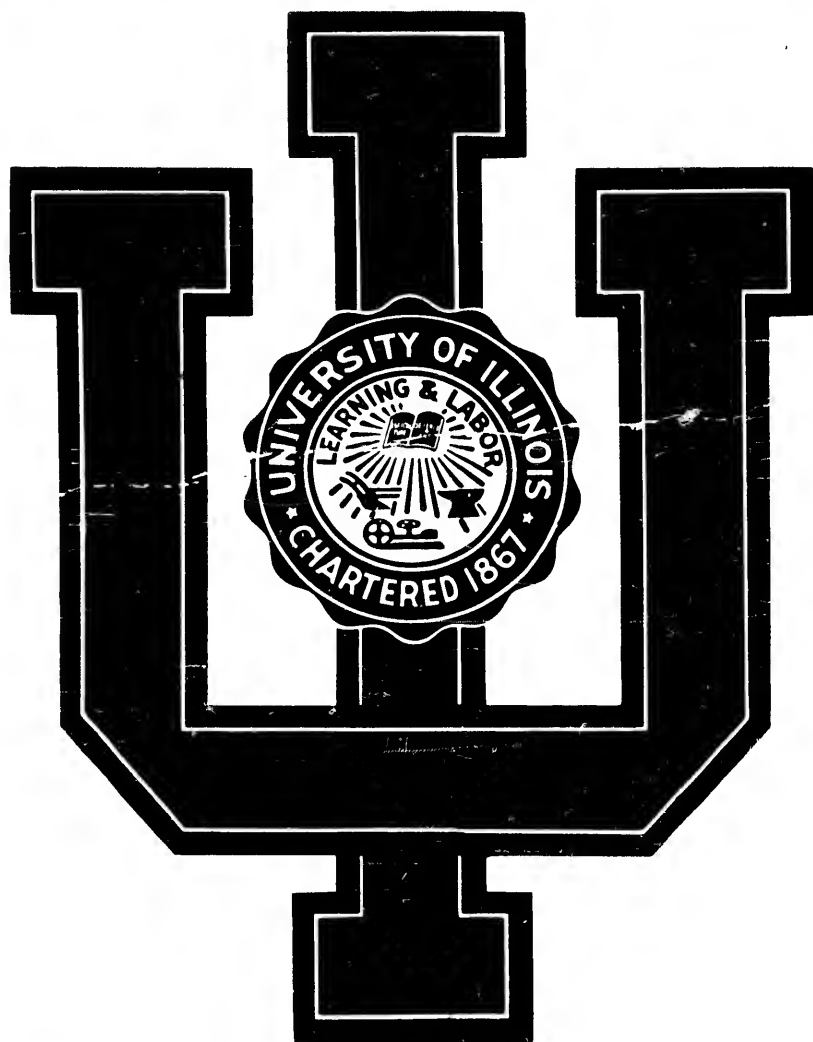
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